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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XVIII NO. 90.— BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ARREST IMMINENT?

Jawaharlal Jailed For Six Months.

REIGN OF REPRESSION ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Sen Gupta & Four Volunteers Sentenced To Six Months R. I.

POLICE DISPERSE CROWD BY FORCE.

Pandit Jawaharlal, the Congress President has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for violation of the Salt Law.

Pandit Jawaharlal's letter to Congress Secretary on the eve of his starting the Satyagraha Campaign states that Mahatma Gandhi should succeed him as the Congress President, his second choice being Pandit Motilal.

On the news of Jawaharlal's arrest reaching Bombay, the City immediately observed a complete hartal from the afternoon. Some of the prominent bazaars and traders are observing a three days' hartal as a signal honour to Congress President.

In Calcutta Mr. Sen Gupta and 4 other volunteers were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

Arrests of Congressmen and volunteers are the order of the day all over the country.

THREE DAYS HARTAL IN BOMBAY

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

While boarding train at Allahabad Junction for Raipur, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, was arrested at about 7 o'clock in the morning under Section 9 of Salt Act.

He has been confined to the Naini Central Jail.

The first information of his arrest was received from Pandit Jawaharlal himself from the Naini Jail by Pandit Motilal Nehru.—Free Press.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was sentenced this morning by the City Magistrate to six months' simple imprisonment under the Indian Salt Act. The trial took place in the Central Jail, Naini. A large number of people, who had assembled outside the jail, carrying national flags, made demonstrations. Pandit Jawaharlal appearing at the window, thanked them.

TRIAL OF PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

—:o:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was convicted under Section 9 (c) of the Indian Salt Act. He told the Court that he would not defend himself as he had deliberately infringed the law. His arrest, trial and conviction took place within a few hours.

After the trial the Pandit was allowed to appear at the window above the gate. He addressed the crowd which had assembled and asked them to proceed with the work which the Congress would resolve to do. Asked if they should break laws, the Pandit replied that it was not for him to decide that question. The Pandit withdrew after a time and the crowd dispersed.

"JAWAHAR HAS EARNED ... CROWN OF THORNS."

(From Our Correspondent)

NAVSARI, April 14

Mahatmaji has sent the following telegram to Pandit Motilal Nehru this evening:—

"Have just heard Jawaharlal arrested. I greet you and Saruprani as happy parents. Jawaharlal has earned the crown of thorns. Who will officiate him?"

News coming from Gujarat states that Narsibhai Patel of Charotar Educational Society and Bhikhabhai Kuberbhai Patel were arrested this morning. Dahyabhai Patel of Dholka was sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment.

Another batch of Satyagrahis from Ahmedabad sent to Dholka.

Section Under Which Jawaharlal Was Sentenced.

Section 9 of the Indian Salt Act under which, Pandit Jawaharlal, the President of the Congress, is arrested reads as follows:—

Whoever commits any of the following offences namely (a) does anything in contravention of this Act or of any rule made thereunder (b) evades payment of any duty or charge payable under this Act or any such rule or (c) attempts to commit or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the commission of any of the offences mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with both;

And the convicting Magistrate on the application of the Assistant Commissioner or Salt Revenue Officer may declare to be confiscated all works, materials and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of manufacturing or refining salt or saltpetre contrary to the provisions of this Act or any such rule.

TAKE UP GOVT.'S CHALLENGE.

—:o:—

What Is Your Answer To Jawaharlal's Arrest ?

ALLAHABAD, Apr 14.
(CENSORED.)

After Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had been sentenced to six months imprisonment and taken inside the jail,, the crowd that had gathered outside formed itself into a procession, headed by Sjt. Purushottamdas Tandon and returned singing national songs to the Congress Office. Another procession is to start at 4 and to go round the city and a meeting is to be held in the Purshottamdas Park at 5-30 p.m.

Sjt. Purshottamdas Tandon has issued the following manifesto:

"Men and women of Allahabad Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been arrested and convicted. This is the Government's challenge to you. You have to take it up and face the Government".—Free Press.

ARREST OF GANDHIJI IMMINENT ?

—:o:—

Significance Of Hotson's Visit To Surat.

LONDON, April 14.

The "Daily Mail" believes that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi is imminent. Its reading of the situation is that Mr. Hotson, the Home Member of Bombay Government, who is now in Surat, has telegraphed to the Viceroy and the Governor that Gandhiji's arrest must be made and is now staying on at Surat only awaiting the sanction of the Viceroy.

Enquiries made by the Free Press of India" in official and informed circles regarding the likelihood of Gandhiji's arrest elicit that the final decision now rests with Lord Irwin.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn has been able till now to throw his weight on the side of not arresting Gandhiji but it is becoming increasingly difficult to resist the pressure that is brought to bear on the Government from the opposition circles. Up to now it was argued in defence of the Government's policy that its merit lay in the fact that it secured to the Government the co-operation and support of the moderate-minded men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others. It was contended that arrest of Mahatma might render it difficult for these men to co-operate. But this argument, it is pointed out does not hold good as even without the arrest of Mahatma Sir Tej Bahadur has postponed indefinitely sittings of the Patro Committee. Pandit Malaviya has boycotted the Assembly and also joined in boycott of cloth movement and Mr. Kelkar has become a Satyagrahi. If, therefore, Mahatma is left untouched credit will largely go to Lord Irwin.—Free Press Bcam Service.

Sen-Gupta Gets 6 Months R. I.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, the President of the Civil Disobedience Council of Bengal, was sentenced to six months' R. I. under Section 120-B read with 124-A for reading extracts from seditious literature on Saturday last at Cornwallis Square.

Four students who were arrested with Mr. Sen-Gupta were sentenced to six months' R. I.

ATTEMPT TO RESTORE TSARDOM.

—:o:—

Plot Hatched In London.

SCOTLAND YARD BUSY MAKING INVESTIGATIONS

LONDON, Apr 14.

The "Daily Herald" exposes an alleged plot to form "Russian White Army" in London with a avowed object of kidnapping the Soviet officials and restoring Tsardom. The paper says Scotland Yard is making energetic investigations.—Reuter.

"THE GEM OF INDIAN NATION"

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was arrested on Monday morning at Allahabad, while boarding a train at Allahabad Junction for Raipur and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

Mantle Of Congress President To Fall On Gandhiji's Shoulders.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S CHOICE.

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

The following decision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, was handed in by him at the All-India Congress Committee Office on the 10th inst. on the eve of his breaking the Salt Law:

"The All-India Congress Committee by a resolution passed in Ahmedabad on March 21st authorised me, in the event of my arrest and in case normal procedure cannot be followed, to nominate my successor to the Presidentship. As there is a chance of my arrest to-day, I nominate Gandhiji to succeed me in the Presidentship of the A.I.C.C. In case Gandhiji is previously arrested or is otherwise unable to accept, I nominate Pandit Motilal to succeed me."—Free Press.

IF VIOLENCE BREAKS OUT.

"I Shall Embark On Eternal Fast".

MAHATMA ON OBSERVING STRICT NON-VIOLENCE.

Resolutions were passed by the Women's Conference held at Dandi on Sunday, to picket liquor shops and foreign cloth shops. A committee with Mrs. Tyabji as Chairman and Miss Muthuben Petit as Secretary was appointed to draft a constitution.

Addressing the Women's Conference at Dandi on Sunday Mahatmaji stressed once again the importance of observing strict non-violence and pointed out that if violence broke out he would "embark on eternal fast."

CAMP DANDI, April 13

Continuing his speech before the Women's Conference Mahatmaji, said that he did not know whether the report about the snatching of caps by bystanders in Bombay was true, but if it was correct it was deplorable. He continued:—Such things snatch victory from us when we are almost within reach of it. This is not a battle of violence. This is a battle of self-suffering. We are free to make any appeal to the hearts of those who do not conform to the national programme; but they had no right to use violence and force his (Gandhiji's) views on others; and he appealed to the people to carry the message wherever they went. If they had sufficient strength and purity in them, they could even offer Satyagraha against those who erred and their Satyagaha could only be of the type he had offered, when ugly exhibition of violence took place in Bombay in 1921, or when he offered it against the mill-hands of Ahmedabad.

If he had strength and sufficient purity, he would offer it himself upon such violence breaking out For him now there was no question of suspending the struggle and for him this was his final battle, and whatever he did struggle for, must go on; but they would not and could not prevent him from offering Satyagraha, if there was violence offered by people. It was not a mechanical act. Non-violence has to come spontaneously. He confessed that this question of non-violence was his weak spot. Whenever he heard violence being done by those who profess non-violence, as creed or policy, he became agitated and it was only after a minute's pause and uttering Ramnam that he regained his balance.

"ETERNAL FAST."

Having that sensitive frame of mind, he never knew when he might have to embark upon an eternal fast, if violence broke out on the part of those who were expected to behave better. If people who time after time attended the meetings addressed by him and endorsed resolutions about Khaddar and non-violence broke them time after time, his sensitive frame shook to its foundations. He was therefore unable to say what he was then capable of doing or not doing. On this sacred last day, Gandhiji warned his hearers and through them, all concerned, that they must not betray the trust that was reposed in them and on the strength of which he had embarked upon the last struggle of his life. "I have no desire to be a witness to violence though I know that it is India's right to offer violence, if it wanted to do so. But that was not his way and hope never will be", concluded the Mahatma.—Free Press.

MRS. GANDHI TO LEAD WOMEN.

—:o:—

For Picketing Liquor Shops.

—:o:—

NAVSARI, April 14

It is understood that Gandhiji has called upon Mrs. Gandhi to start with a batch of women volunteers from the Ashram for picketing liquor shops.—A. P.

SECTION 144 IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Section 144 has been promulgated in Calcutta prohibiting public meetings, processions and assemblies.

A meeting at Beadon Square this afternoon with the object of violating the law of sedition was dispersed by hte police, and seditious literature was taken possession of.

LATER.

Section 144 has not been promulgated in Calcutta but the Police Commissioner, by notification has prohibited public meetings etc., in Calcutta and suburbs.

Social Boycott Of Govt. Servants.

—:o:—

NAVSARI, April 14.

A message from Kaira District states that contraband salt is being manufactured there and sold.

The social boycott against Government servants is being rigidly enforced in Raas, Borsad, Anand and other places.—A. P.

PICKETING LIQUOR AND FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS.

—:o:—

JALALPUR, April 13.

One of the women at the Women's Conference asked Mahatmaji what they should do if they were assaulted by drunkards. Mahatma Gandhi said that it was just the risk he had in mind, but

(Continued on page 7.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

CALCUTTA SHARES WEEKLY REVIEW.

Rise In Jute Fabric.

BETTER FEELING IN TEA SHARES.

Messrs. Moosa & Co. have issued the following weekly share market review dated Calcutta 12th inst.:—

JUTE SHARES.

The market has again fluctuated widely during the week and on the whole prices are considerably higher than the closing prices of last week. At one stage rumour reached the market that all the mills outside the association had agreed to join the association. This caused the hessian market to jump up to almost Rs. 12/- and Kamarnattys were dealt in at over Rs. 600/-. Since then there has been a reaction due to profit taking and easier hessian market and prices are somewhat lower than the highest touched. It seems all the Indian mills have not yet joined the association but it is generally believed that some settlement will be arrived at in the near future. Stocks of manufactured goods with the mills are mounting up and it is said that there was a stock of over 20 crores yards of hessians at the end of last month. During April, May and June there will be a further increase in stocks and unless shorter working hours are adopted very soon, the condition of the jute industry will be in a sad plight. The market at the close was quiet but steady.

JUTE FABRICS.

Short time rumours have been the cause of a rise in prices all round and mills have sold freely fairly for deliveries till the end of this year. In Fatka market hessian once touched Rs. 12/- but again easier tendency prevailed and the prices are now somewhat easier. The prices during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters.	11 Porters.
Opened at Rs.	11-0	13-9
Lowest at Rs.	11-0	13-9
Highest at Rs.	11-9	14-2
Closed at Rs.	11-7	13-15

RAW JUTE.

The market has ruled steadier and higher prices have been paid by both mills and shippers. Sowing of the new crop seem to be full and conditions so far have been very favourable. At the close prices were few annas lower. The prices during the week were as follows:—September Dely) Opened at Rs. 52/8 Lowest at Rs. 52/4, Highest at Rs. 54/8 and closed at Rs. 53/6.

COALS.

Although transactions in this section were Limited in extent prices remained fairly steady all round and in the cases of selected stocks a very good demand was in evidence with consequent appreciation in values. The position of the industry is unchanged. Raisings were about normal from the beginning of the current month. Wagon supply in the East Indian Railway is also normal while the supply in Bengal Nagpore Railways has been improved.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank's full paid up issues shew no change on the week while Contributories were in demand at Rs. 320.

RAILWAYS.

3-1/2 Guaranteed issues are still in request while others were mostly on offer. Bankura-Damodar River Railways changed hands at Rs. 63 Kalakhat-Lalabazar at Rs. 65/- and Sara-Serajgunj at Rs. 73.

TEAS.

It has been officially published on Tuesday last that the restriction scheme has been agreed upon by all concerned. The details of the scheme is, however, not yet known but it is pointed out that garden which manufacture better class Tea will be least affected.

A better feeling prevailed in this section on the publication of the above information and buyers of better class stocks were in evidence at steady prices.

Bishunath were in strong demand and rates improved from Rs. 32/8 to Rs. 35/12. East India were dealt in upto Rs. 16/8. Hasimara, Huldibari Joybirpara Jutlibari, Rutema and Sarugaon were all steady feature. There were keen buyers for Rajabhat and prices advanced sharply to Rs. 36/4 with buyers over. Tukvar were also market up to Rs. 35/8.

The undertone appears optimistic and better prices seem likely in near future.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures Unchanged TO 6 Pts. Down

SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, April 14.

In a small session on Saturday the New York Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady on easier Liverpool cables and scattered long liquidation. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 10 points and finally closed unchanged for near months and 6 points down for new crop months.

The situation in crop months still remains attractive and the weekly review as received by Reuter by cable states that the situation regarding the near months has continued to monopolise attention. Whenever there have been signs of a slackening of tension in these positions, offerings have increased, as if reflecting lack of confidence in value, and it has been rumoured that the holdings of co-operative interests are being reduced in May and July.

There have been fluctuations in the difference between the months, but the old crop position has maintained substantial premiums, and it is believed in many quarters that leading lonf lines are being held intact with a view to taking actual deliveries. Uncertainty in this respect has unsettled sentiment, and tended to slow down general business pending the development of the new crop prospects.

Estimates of the probable acreage reduction range from three to eight per cent. The recent wet weather and low temperatures have retarded farm work in the Eastern and Central belts.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled rather steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point. Spot Cotton prices closed 4 points lower at 15.92c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 4 to 5 points owing to the presence of selling orders. As soon as these orders were executed the market particularly for near months exibited better tone and closed at a decline of 1 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 8 points to 8.68 and sales were 6,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed unchanged while Egyptian futures lost 7 to 4 points.

The market is coming under the influence of Eastern Holidays cindicate little or no chance for any pronounced improvement in the turnover. In the meantime there may be some closing up of open interest which may depress prices. However, we think its unsafe to follow the advance as any adverse crop factor is likely to induce heavy covering in New crop months in which, we believe, exists fairly large short interest. Of course we do not look for any sensational advance but believe cotton prices will work gradually to higher levels.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 16.38 plus .01 lowest 18.28 —.09.

N. Y. July Highest 16 41 (11-21 a.m.) lowest 16.31 (10-05 a.m.).

Hemelryk:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 11,241,000.

"New York cables: Cotton showers Texas insufficient."

Reuter:—"Market was easier. Prices declined on unfavourable Liverpool cables and liquidation."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable D/- 12th instant from their New York friends:—

"Cotton situation unchanged with near months still being held by Association. Think they will continue to show strength in relation to distants. Rain much needed West Texas and Oklahoma, however weather unsettled there now.."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 12.

May close at 8s. 5/8d. — 1/2d.
July close at 8s 2 1/2d. — 1/2d.
Oct. close at 8s. 5 1/8d — 1/2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

May per bushel $1.10-7/8 — 1-7/8.
July per bushel $1.12-1/8 — 2-1/2.
Sept. per bushel $1.14-7/8 — 2-3/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

June 20 25 — 5.
July 20.45 — 5.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 14
1st Sept. to 10th April
In full-pressed Bales.

	12-4-30 M	This year.
Europe	510	601,289
Japan & China	9,084	1,063,678
Coast Ports		13,468
Up-country by Rail		65,663
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		43,768
Total	9,594	1,788,146

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 11.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London, to-day:—

NAME OF COMPANY.

Latest prices:—

Andhra Valley 7 1|2 per cent 1933 Notes £98.

Assam Bengal Railway Ordinary Stock £79.

Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £1-15.

Australian 5 per cent. Loan 1935-45 £94-5.

Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-14.

Calcutta Tramways Ordinary £0-14.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-13-6.

Eastern Bank Ltd. £6-5.

French 5 per cent. Rentes £20-10.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £117.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ordinary £1-3-6.

India 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Stock £65.

India 4 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan 1950-55 £87-15.

India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock £56.

Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary £0-1-9.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0-2-3.

Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-14-3.

Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0-2-6.

Nitrate Railway Ordinary £5.

Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ordinary £1-17.

Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. £0-0-6.

Shahdara Saharanpur Light Railway 4 1|2 per cent. Deb. £65-10.

Tata Power 7 1|2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1934-48 £99.

Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent. Debentures £100-10.

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929-47 £103.

Remarks:—Andhra Valley ex-div. £3-15.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 14.

3 Months discounts 2 1/2 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 5/8 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3-1/2 per cent.

Call Money 5 1/2 per cent.

One month 4-3/4 per cent.

Three months 4-1/2 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate.—6 per cent.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka, April 14.

April	166.90—.20
July	170.80—0.80
October	172.90—0.70

COTTON TENDERSS.

	To-day	Total
F.G. M.G. Broach AM/.	1,400	25,700

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 15.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-12.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/11

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/2

4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/4

4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/15.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96/7

5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/2

5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/12.

6 per cent War Bonds due 1930 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8

6 per cent Bonds due 1931 (Tax Free) Rs. 101|7.

6 per cent Bonds due 1932 (Tax Free) Rs. 102/6

6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 (Tax Free) Rs. 105/2

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/12

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/12.

4 per cent 1974 Municipal 72|12.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8.

FORWARD RATES.

2nd May settlement.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-10-0.

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100/12/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

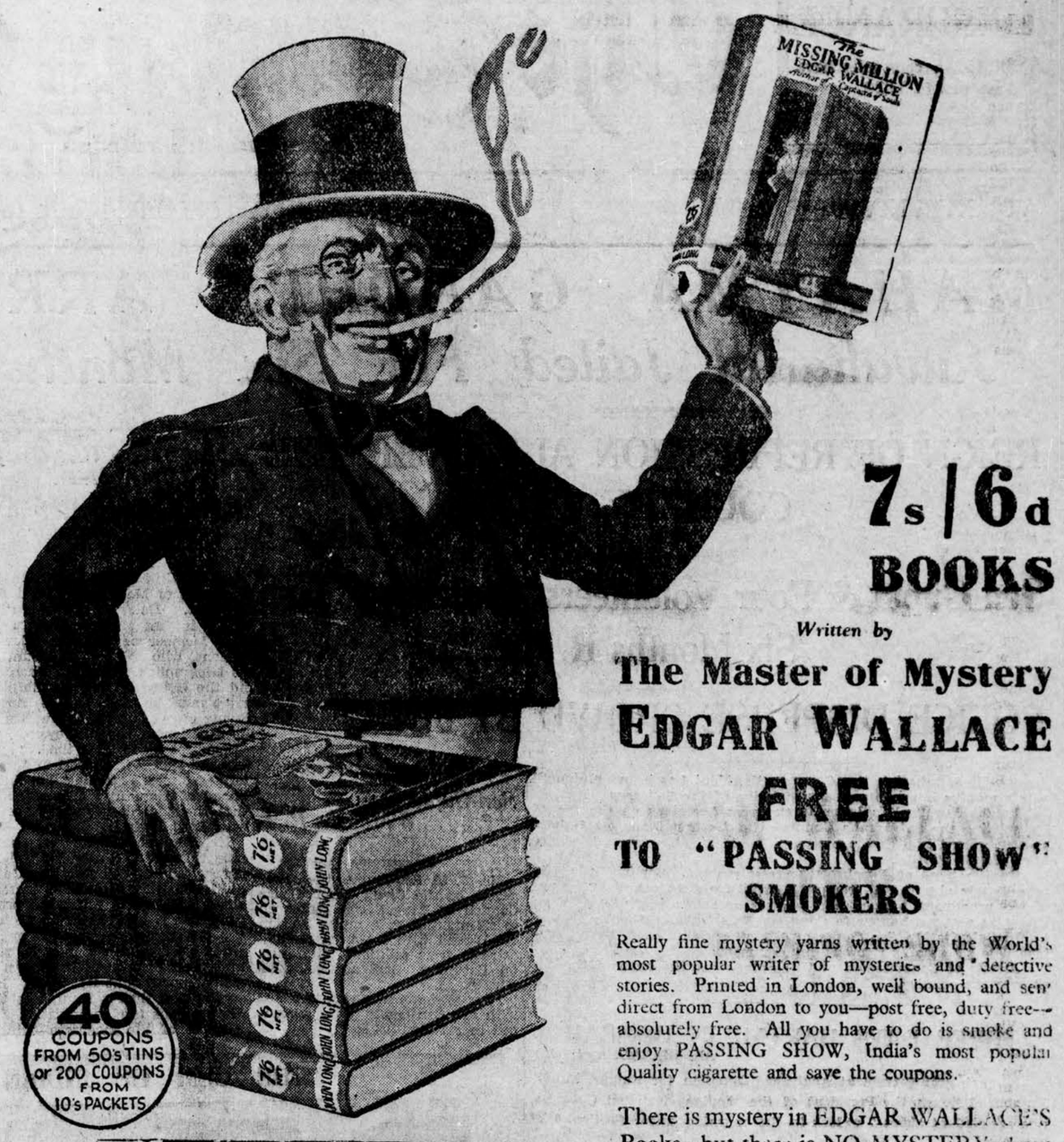
INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 14
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	12-4-30 M	This year.
Khandesh	680	279,345
Central India	830	361,679
Barsi and Nagar	1,576	225,219
Hyderabad-Gaorani		72,356
Berar	4,039	616,493
Central Provinces	1,177	383,564
Total Oomras	8,302	1,893,668
Dholera	2,534	127,024
N.-W. Provinces		137,241
Rajputana	103	42,611
Sind-Punjab	55	145,248
Broach	809	260,851
Coompta & Dharwar	511	46,169
Westerns-Northerns	330	16,579
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	4	8,375
Persian		473
American		9,931
Ebyptian & African	1,635	45,455
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		628
Total	14,283	2,734,453



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Speedily End Coughs, Colds & Chills.

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Date.	Steamers.		Ton
1930		ALL	
		VESSELS	
17 Apl	Morea (Extra)		10,94
19	Ratnak ..		10,60
1 May	Narkunda x..	NOW SAIL	16,572
	Viceroy of India ..		19,64
10	Rajputana* ..		16,56
17	Kaisar-I-Hind	DIRECT	11,51
24	Mooltan x ..		20,84
31	Macedonia ..		11,12
June	Mantua* ..		10, 4
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,1
21	Maloja x ..		20,82
28	Ratnak ..		10,60
5 July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16,60
12	Malwa ..		11,00
19	Nalders x ..		16,08
26	Rawalpindi ..		16,61
2 Aug	Morea* ..	WITHOUT	10,94
9	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,51
16	Narkunda x ..		16,57
23	Macedonia ..		11,12
30	Rajputana* ..	TRANSHIP	16,56
Sept	Ranpura ..		16,60
13	Mooltan x ..	SENT	20,84
20	Ranchi ..		16,65
27	Mantua* ..		10,94
Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,64
11	Comorin x ..		16,13
18	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,51
25	Ratnak@ ..	ALDEN	10,85
Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,56
8	Nalderx ..		16,08
15	Ranpura ..		16,60
22	Morea* ..		10,95
29	Ratnak ..		10,60

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 6th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£124	£74
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£80
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
24th Apr	Dumana	8,422
28th Aug.	Dumana	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Dumana	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£113
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Meigen Maru ..	11th Apr.	22th Apr.
Heimei Maru .	19th Apr	25th Apr.
Yonan Maru ..	20th Apr.	30th Apr.
Heinan Maru ..	4th Apr.	9th May
Shunko Maru ..	3rd May	20th May
Burma Maru ..	9th May	23rd May
Tempei Maru ..	20th May.	30th May

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930 Date about			
18 Apr.	England	Mara* ..	Singapore and Japan
22 ,,		Alipore* ..	Straits China & Japan
25 Apr.	Maloja	..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Nalder	..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
18 July	Mooltan	..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
8 Aug.	Comorin	..	Colombo, & Australia.
22 Aug.	Malwa	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Nalders	..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia.
19 Dec.	Malwa	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 78
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£103

Periods of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
16 Apr.	Baroda ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Port
18 Apr	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
9 Apr.	Umkia ..	Karachi
21 ,,	Vita ..	Porbunder, P'Okh Cutch Mandvi & Karachi.
23 Apr	Karagola ..	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leaves
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 Apr.
*Tottori Maru..	6973	16 Apr.	25 Apr
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14 May
Nagano Maru..	3324	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ,,
*Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May.
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May.	30 May.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@11 Jun

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	6990	1 May	19 May.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	15 May.	2 June.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	23619	14 Apr.	22 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	23 Apr.	30 Apr.
Asama Maru ..	22000	1 May.	7 May.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279 23733
Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

The Indian Review

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CUSTOMS REVENUE IN INDIA. By Mr. M. K. Muniswamy Aiyar, M.A., B.L.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE CONDITION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE. By Mr. S. Ramachandra Aiyer.

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Annual Subscription Rs. 5.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-anna (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review": Indian Rs. 5 (Five): Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12 sh.; 3 dollars U.S.A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January. G. A. Natesan & Co. G. T. Madras.

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THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Sir Bhurjee Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE TRAGEDY OF LIFE

Lies not so much in the certainty of death as in the uncertainty of its hour of occurrence. Yet it is possible to lay out the financial plan of your life on the assumption that you will live an average life.

Lowest Rate of premium
Fund one and half crore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD. CALCUTTA.
Branch Office:—
ALICE BLDG., HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

JAIL DIARY

By

C. RAJAGOPALACHAR.

Being notes made by him in Vellore jail from December 1921 to March, 1922.

All orders should be accompanied by full remittance of cost. No V.P. orders will be executed.

Apply Sharp to:—
Manager, "SWARAJYA" Book Dept.,
P. B. No. 89, MADRAS.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund, Ltd

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,73,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is less.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

DIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child

was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) *Mrs. M. E. Barnett.*

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Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds, and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

The Favourite

The idol of the whole family. Cheery, jocular, generous to everybody. But just occasionally he smokes a little too much, stays out a little too late, dines or sups not wisely but too well. In the morning, a headache .... "seedy" .... "fagged out." No need to worry! There is always

CAFIASPIRIN

Two tablets, a glass of water, and all is right again! Dad, mother, and the girls too, find prompt and fresh vigour in CAFIASPIRIN, when they wake up "headachy" and not too well after late hours of dancing and jollity.

BAYER

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words

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for each Additional Word.
Terms:— CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—STUDENTS appearing for the Matriculation Examination to note that the Majestic Shorthand and Typewriting Institute Mohan Buildings, Girgaum, Bombay provides courses in Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at lowest fees. Typecopying and shorthand work undertaken at Moderate Rates.

A R2338

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for IMMEDIATE Railway Service. Fare Paid. Apply AT ONCE for Rules enclosing 2 Aanas stamps ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

A R2315

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Karachi City and Cantt. Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—Influencing SHARE SELLING AGENTS to push on the sale of shares of the CALCUTTA FILM COMPANY, LIMITED. For terms please apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, The EASTERN INDIA AGENCY, 25-B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., 9, Canning Street, Calcutta.

REQUIRED for new office (1) experienced STENOGRAPHER, either sex (2) ACCOUNTANT KNOWING TYPEWRITING, preferably B.Com. or G.D.A. (3) GENERAL CLERK, knowing filing despatching and typing. Apply Post Box 487, Bombay.

A R2333

BOOKS & STAMPS.

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount Current books purchased, College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

L 532

PROFESSION.

N PURUSHOTTAM, origina. Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N PURUSHOTTAM Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.

(P)

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

FIAT LORRY 3 Tons Capacity in sound and running order for immediate sale. Resonable offer can be accepted. For particulars, Please see personally NOORMOHAMAD FAIZ MOHAMAD, Lorry Contractor Arthur Road, Bombay.

JA R2340

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES, Repairs, TYPEWRITERS, New, Rebuilt, Secondhand, Office, Portable at TEMPTING Prices. GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 257, Hornby Road, Fort.

T R2336

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) of immoveable property being plot No. 24 at Bhindi Bazar, on the point of Sydenham Road and Memon Mohalla. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lakhia & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mahetabkhan Sherkhan at their offices at Ebrahim Building, Bell Lane, Meadows Street, Fort, or the Auctioneers, Messrs. VORA & Co., 27, Hummum Street, Fort, Tele. No. 22064.

T R2339

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE DHAKESWARI COTTON MILLS, LTD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the above Mills, situated near Narainganj, Dist. Dacca, healthiest station in Eastern Bengal, following officers:—

(1) An experienced MANAGER, long standing experience as Carder and Spinner, will have preference.

(2) An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER.

(3) A SECRETARY for the Mills Office, experience in a Spinning and Weaving Mill, will have preference.

(4) A qualified ENGINEER with experience on Uniflow Engine.

Salary according to the qualification.

Applications with copies of testimonials and salary expected are to reach the undersigned on or before 30th April, 1930.

S. K. BASU,
Managing Director,
The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Ltd.
6, Ananda Chandra Roy Street,
Dacca,
8-4-1930.

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NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) this TUESDAY afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
15th April, 1930.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 33RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th April 1930, at 1 O'clock. (S.T.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1930.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Sub-Inspectors in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Candidates should possess the following qualifications:

AGE: Between 22 and 25 years.
N. B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an extract from the Municipal or village register of births, (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers and (5) any other evidence.

EDUCATION:—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination. A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarathi is essential

HEIGHT:—Not less than 5'5".

CHEST MEASUREMENT:—Not less than 33" (deflated) Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Candidates, who have not resided in the Bombay Presidency for the last three years or who are not subjects of an Indian State in political relationship with the Government of Bombay or of Baroda State or of the States of Western India, are not eligible for selection.

4. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 5th July, 1930.

On joining the School they will have to pay IN ADVANCE the cost of School uniform which comes to about Rs. 80|- per head.

During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40|- and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay of Rs. 125|- per mensem rising to Rs. 200|- by annual increments of Rs. 5|- plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15|- per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10|- per mensem. During the probationary period they will receive practical training and will be confirmed six months thereafter if found satisfactory.

5. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers; they must be vaccinated, or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

6. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Division, Bombay, before 10th May, 1930.

D. HEALY.
Offg. Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 8th April, 1930.

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NOTICE

MUNICIPAL F (PAREL) WARD BYE-ELECTION.

SYMBOLS AND PHOTOS.

The Copper Blocks of symbols to be used at the above bye-election will be issued by the Election Officer to those of the intending candidates who have had them reserved. Candidates who have not done so should please apply in writing as early as possible for the issue of the blocks. The symbol will be lent to each candidate for a couple of days only on payment of Rs. 4 of which Rs. 3 will be refunded on return of the block after the above period.

Candidates who wish to display their photos near their ballot boxes are requested to send them to the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, by the 29th instant at the latest. Each such candidate will send 10 copies of his photo, each copy bearing his name in full.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 11th April, 1930.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. and C. I. Ry. Coy.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAY TRAFFIC, 1930.

This Railway will run additional trains as follows:—

Colaba to Surat. (1) Thursday, 17th April 1930. Departure 9-40 P.M. from Colaba stopping at 7 Down Passenger stopping stations.

(2) Good Friday, 18th April 1930. If sufficient passengers are booked, a duplicate 3 Down Kathiawar Express will run. Departure 7-0 A.M. from Colaba, carrying 1st, 2nd and 3rd only, stopping at the same stations as No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express, except at Dadar, Bandra and Palghar, but will stop at Gholvad and Daman Road.

Surat to Colaba. Monday 21st April 1930, departure Surat 8-50 P.M. halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned's office.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office
Bombay, 10th April, 1930

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NOTICE.

THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

As the selection of students for the above Scholarships for the year 1930-31 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board about the 15th of June, 1930, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognized by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 13th June, 1930. Poor and deserving Female Students of the said community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges or taking up training in Nursing, etc., are also invited to apply. All applications must be made on prescribed forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same.

This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

P. B. GOTHOSKAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board.
Anand-Kanan, Chaupaty Road
Bombay No. 7,
12th April, 1930.

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AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th April, 1930 at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Varnish; Nails; Rivets, Iron Church goods (chairs); Logs; Gunny Cloth; Wood; Motor-car parts; Cut rubles; Polo canes; Clocks; Boiler parts; Calcium carbide; Films; Cologne water; Methylated spirit; Acetene Cotton and Woollen goods, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructins from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO will sell by Public Auction, the following goods at the risk of the Owners, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, 1930, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, valuable, articles of clothing, boows, vessels, umbrellas, etc., etc'

A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B, B. & C. I Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD, KNOWN AS "NAROTAM WADY."

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Haridas Vallabhdas and Vallabhdas Jamnadas, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 3624 of 1925 (Narandas Vallabhdas and others vs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas and another) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the houses, chawls and buildings standing thereon, situate on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring about 3,006 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 258, 412, 412, New Nos. 1826, 2296, 2297, Old Survey Nos. 30, 33, 33, New Survey Nos. 1681, 1681, 1681, Cadastral Survey No. 263, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under C Ward Nos. 435 to 444, now under Nos. 435, 436, 437, 438, 439 . 440, 441 and 442, formerly under Street Nos. 189-203, 1 to 9, now under Nos. 375C, 391, 381A, 381B, 2, 381C, 381E, 381 and 381D, and bounded on the East by the properties of Bordhandas Pitamberdas and Naran Mulji, on the West by Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the properties of Haridas Dhunji Mulji, Gopinath Parmanandas Jivandas Naranji Mulji & Jivan Naranji, and on the South by the properties of Harnandrai Ramnarayen Mansukhlal Munshi, Haridas Jadavji and Khetsey Kanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receivers or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 12TH LANE

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions of Messrs. Chellaji Gomaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Chandrabai Hiru Balu Chabukswar, the Mortgagor sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveabl property THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th April 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All those two pieces of Quit and Ground Rent land formerly separate but now joined into one situate at Kamatipura 12th Lane without the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 2004—2005 Street Nos. 32, 34, and 35 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 436 Byculla Division and containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please appy to Messrs. Desai & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

MORE THAN 100,000

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL-TALKING
SINGING.
DANCING.
Musical Revue of the Screen:—

THE CO-OPTIMISTS

100 p.c. BRITISH TALKIE.
Glorified Girls—Gorgeous Gowns—Golden Song—Glorious Drama—Enchanting Music— Incomparable Dancing.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m
VARIETY and PICTURES.

REX STORY
Comedy Juggler

ROSE LEE
Mack Sennetto Bathing Beauty.

JEANNINE ELLIOT
The Wonder Violinist
In Conjunction with Cinema

VICTOR McLAGLEN
in
HANGMAN'S HOUSE

ROYAL Opera House,

FRIDAY, 18th April, at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, 19th April, at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 20th April, at 6 p.m.

Miss Ajambai.

Star Artiste of Sholapur, and Brilliant Exponent of Hindustani Vocal Music.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, plus Tax.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-15 & 10 P.M.

14 PARTS
Also
The Grand National 1930
The Thrilling Race at Aintree from start to finish.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.
From Friday 18th.
Being Good Friday and Easter Festival.
A TALE OF THE CHRIST
World's Greatest Show
"BEN-HUR"
"BEN-HUR"
with
RAMON NOVARRO
Note your Engagement Next Friday.
and whole of the following week.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road (Queen's Road, End).

'Phone 41561.

PATHE presents
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
Sensational Melodrama

Featuring:
LINA BASQUETTE
and
GEORGE DURYEA.

She laughed at life—mocked at Love—defied the world. She learns eventually that life without faith, hope and Love is worse than the death she faced.

A dramatic story of modern youth—a screen masterpiece—Don't miss it.

Also
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE (TOPICAL)

Times of showing:
6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.
HAVE YOU HEARD THE COCK CROW?

THE GRAND NATIONAL 1930.

The only authentic and exclusive record of this famous race.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Now showing at
THE NEW PATHE CINEMA,
Lamington Road—Queens Road End.
6-30 and 10 p.m.

For Three Days Only.
From Tues. 15th to Thurs. 17th.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.
TO-NIGHT
At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
SEE
The Battle 5,000 feet in the Air.
The Death race down the Rapids.
The Girl holding the mob at Bay.
Ranger fighting the Murder Band.

RANGER
IN
DOG LAW

Slashing fangs claim the toll of wilderness law—Ranger's mightiest dramatic achievement as a fighting fury of the North wood trails!

Also showing
2 Reels Roaring Comedy.

THE RIALTO

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Schools Committee 5-10 p. m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, Corporation Hall, 5-10 p. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.

THURSDAY, April 17.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

FRIDAY, April 18.

Good Friday.: Banks Closed.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN: Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SMALLPOX IN BOMBAY CITY: Sunday's figures were as under:—Cases 15; Deaths 8; Primary Vaccinations 12; Re-vaccinations. 210.

BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ: The extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Patidar Samaj will be held on Thursday (the 17th instant) in the Hira Baug Hall (C. P. Tank) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To congratulate the imprisoned patriots; (2) To think out ways and means of helping the Independence Movement; and (3) To form the volunteer core and push forward the work of Khadi and Swadeshi.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND STAND: The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment will play the following Programme of Music at the Chowpatty Band-stand today (Tuesday, at 5-45 p. m. (S. T.)

1. March "Florentiner." Fuick. 2. Overture. "My old stable jackets". Bilton. 3. Serenade "Birthday." Eisoldt. 4. Patrol. "Siamese". Lincke. 5. Selection. "Haddon Hall." Sullivan. 6. Idyll. "Woodland Whisperinis". Czibulka. 7. Selection. "The New Moon". Rombery. 8. Fantasia. "Frau Luna." Lincke. 9. Finale. "Sarah Jane". Gilbert.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with mails from London of 10th instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a. m. on the 12th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 1.30 p. m. on the 13th idem. and left there at 5-30 p. m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday the 18th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbride" arrived at Suez on the Macbride" arrived at Mez on the evening of 11th instant.

Steamer "Clanmacgillivray arrived at Suez on the morning of 11th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Heinan Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on April 11, and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 24, via Penang and Colombo.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

All Congress Volunteers and Satyagrahis who have enrolled their names for Salt Law Satyagraha are ordered to meet at Congress House to-day (Tuesday) at 7 a.m.)

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1929-30
Receipts to date 12-4-30	8016000
,, Yesterday do.	10000
Exports to date do.	6016000
Stock at Ports 11-4-30	1770000
,, Interior Towns do.	1067000
,, Liverpool 11-4-30	976000
Visible Supply 11-4-30	3455000
Quantity in Sight do.	13841000
,, out of ,, 4-4-30	10992000

Bombay, April 14.

Messrs. P. Crystal and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool.

No developments acreage but Farm Board confidence indication demand improving here.

FRIDAY'S POLICE ASSAULT.

—:o:—

Girgaum Merchants' Letter To Governor.

We have received a copy of letter addressed to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Secretary to the Government and the Commissioner of Police by several merchants having their place of business near the Girgaum Police Court, regarding Friday's police assault on the crowd. In the course of the letter the signatories state:—

The way the Policemen used their lathis on innocent public will be an incident which can never go out of our memory.

Not being content with assaulting people on public road, some of the Sergeants even rushed to the Compound of Sir Harkisandas Hospital and belaboured people mercilessly. Those who suffered mostly were passers by and innocent public."

The letter is signed by:—

K. B. Rao,
V. A. Vaidya,
K. T. Alva,
Goodluck Jariwala Emporium,
H. G. Jariwala,
Kapadia Blouse Emporium, Proprietor,
Paranjiwandas Manekram, Proprietor,
P. B. Bhathen,
Master and Co., Chhotalal M. Proprietor,
Lalu Morar,
Mansukhlal L. Jane,
Babhubhai Jagjiwandas,
Karsondas Cuverji,
C. B. Patel,
Lalji Vanmali,
A. Savak Company,
M. Motiram and Co.,
Sethna Bros.,
P. N. Bulsara,
Akbar Husain,
R. D. Mehta,
Hormusji and Sons,
Hosmusji M. Karayder,
Desai Modi and Co.,
The Bombay Blouse Mart,
Cuverji J. Modi,
Narottam Moti, Partner,
V. V. Damania,
D. Dayalji,
P. V. Master,
for Melodram Mart,
Framroji Khurshonji Engineer,
for F. Bamanji Cooverji and Co.,
Hargovind Makan and Sons.

MR. BALUBHAI T. DESAI'S OFFER.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai informs us that he is willing to take up the case of any citizen free of charge who was assaulted by the police on Friday last near the Girgaon Police Court. Those who have any grievance against the police for being assaulted are requested to see Mr. Balubhai, who promises to leave his briefs in favour of the aggrieved persons and take up their cases free.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Under the caption "Police charge defenceless crowd" in your Saturday's (12th instant's) issue I read the report the truth of which I as an eye-witness am prepared to challenge. The passage referred to runs as under:—

'The police tried to make way for the lorry to pass but the crowd was so huge that they could not be cleared all at once. Several times the police pushed back the crowd but to no avail.' The fact about circumstances is that the lorry was standing in front of the crowd. The concourse of people had gathered behind the lorry for reasons quite obvious—viz., to have a parting glimpse at the parting heroes. The lorry was to be driven in front and was not to be 'reversed'. Under the circumstances there was no justifiable cause for the police force to disperse the crowd to make way for the lorry to pass as stated in the report.

Hope you will see the misconception of fact and clear the same from among the public.—Yours, etc.,

EYE-WITNESS.

Bombay, April 12.

G. I. P. STRIKERS FACING UTTER STARVATION.

—:o:—

T. U. Congress Appeals For Relief To Workers.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress writes:—

The G. I. P. Workers have been on strike for more than ten weeks. The railway administration is determined to break their strike, because it knows that victory or defeat for the G. I. P. workers means victory or defeat for all railway workers. The authorities have mobilised all its forces to break the G. I. P. Strike, because it knows that victory or defeat for the G. I. P. Workers means victory or defeat for the whole Working-class in India. But the G. I. P. Workers are determined to continue their fight till they win victory. Inspite of evictions, prosecutions, shootings, they have held out so long and will not surrender. They are not afraid of persecutions. But now they have to fight against utter starvation. Ten week's fight has put a tremendous strain on their resource. If their fight is to be strengthened they must get some relief at this stage at least. It must be realised that if lack of resources leads to the defeat of the G. I. P. Workers, the responsibility for the terrible consequences that will follow not only for the G. I. P. workers but for all the workers will have to be shared by the whole working class. In order to win the G. I. P. Strike and safeguard the interests of the whole working class of India, the most urgent need is distribution of relief to the strikers.

Send your contributions immediately.

Save the G. I. P. Strikers from Starvation and surrender.

Help the G. I. P. Striker to win their brave fight on behalf of the workers of India.

G. I. P. STRIKERS PARADE STREETS.

—:o:—

Picketing Of Workshops.

A large number of the strikers of the G. I. P. Railway paraded through the city, enlisting the sympathy of the citizens in their cause. They met at Matunga in the morning and then proceeded towards Victoria Terminus with flags and shouting the usual slogans.

The Matunga and Parel Workshops registered more workmen than the two previous days.

Mass picketing has been postponed for the time being and volunteers have directed their energies towards the Matunga and Parel Workshops in order to prevent black-legs from going to work.

G. I. P. STRIKE AND MONEY FROM BERLIN.

The following cable has been sent by the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress to the Secretary, League against Imperialism, Berlin.

"Enemies spreading rumours you sent us money relief. G. I. P. strike. Actually we received nothing. Strike still continuing vigorously but great handicap owing to lack of sufficient resources. Remit your contribution urgently."

SIKHS' CONGRATULATIONS.

The Secretary, Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

A meeting of Sikhs held on Sunday resolved to congratulate Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Sardar K. F. Nariman, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Bhai Abid Ali, General Mehar Ally, Bhai Sadique and others who have been honoured to be the first to go to jail while laying the foundation-stone of Independence and the Sikhs of Bombay assure Mahatmaji of their unreserved support to the cause of independence in which they will fight hand in hand with their brethren.

KASTURBAI SELLS GANDHI'S SALT.

Kasturba Gandhi selling contraband salt prepared by Mahatmaji, on Sabarmati sands. Mahadev Desai is seen in the picture auctioning it. It was knocked down to Dr. Kanuga for 1,600 rupees.

BE FAITHFUL TO YOUR COUNTRY.

—:o:—

Cotton Brokers Go In For Swadeshi.

RS. 10,000 RAISED BY CONTRABAND SALT AUCTION.

Lively enthusiasm marked the proceedings of the Cotton Brokers' Association held on Monday noon to consider the resolution which required that the members or their representatives should be dressed in Khaddar, or at least Swadeshi cloth, when coming to the hall to do business.

Mr. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta who presided that the resolution placed before the members was adopted by the Managing Committee in view of the present economic depression which was largely created by the Government's policy. The only remedy for this was the encouragement of Swadeshi, and as a first step to it they should use Khaddar which gave employment to millions of their countrymen.

BE FAITHFUL TO COUNTRY

Mr. Ratilal Thacker, seconding the resolution appealed to the members to be faithful to the country. The miserable fate that had overtaken traitors like Amichand and others was recorded in history. Proceeding he suggested that they should enforce Swadeshi even in their business relations with others. They should boycott lawyers, doctors and others who did not use Swadeshi, but always taking care to avoid violence or compulsion.

Mr. Ramnarayan Punjabi said Swadeshi was one of three limbs of the national movement for freedom.

Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka urged the use of Khaddar, not only at the time of business, but habitually at all times.

Messrs. Begraj Gupta and Tansukhlal further supported the resolution which was carried with acclamation.

MARTYRS CONGRATULATED.

The President then put the second resolution congratulating the leaders who were sentenced in the Satyagraha. He hoped that the Association would supply Satyagrahis in sufficient numbers.

Mr. Ratilal Thacker, seconding the resolution, said that the roll of martyrs was now honoured by the addition of Pandit Jawaharlal.

Mr. Durgadutt Sawalka said that Jamnalal Bajaj by his supreme self-sacrifice had added glory to the Marwari community to which he belonged. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Durgadutt next moved that they should close their market in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal.

Speaking on this resolution, several members strongly deprecated the conduct of some members who had done business secretly after the market was closed on Saturday to mark the Association's protest against the atrocities of the police on the peaceful crowds at Girgaon Court the previous day. It was unfaithfulness to the country and to the Association.

At the request of the President, a couple of members who had done secret business behind the back of the Association. They were cheered for their moral courage.

The meeting then unanimously decided to close the market.

CONTRABAND SALT AUCTIONED.

Towards the close of the meeting Mrs. Kamaladevi arrived and was received a warm ovation.

She auctioned a packet of contraband salt prepared by Congress volunteers. The highest bid for Rs. 701 was made by Shankerlal Damodar. The other bidders also promised to pay the amounts of their bids, bringing the total to Rs. 6,813. Messrs. Ratilal Thacker and Durgadutt Sawalka promised to contribute the balance to raise the amount to Rs. 10,000.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR KHADDAR.

—:o:—

Appeal To Cut Down Purchases.

—:o:—

The Manager, Khadi Bhandar writes:—

The demand for Khadi in Bombay and its suburbs has heavily increased. There is a constant raid of customers at the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar and other certified Khadi shops. On account of this heavy demand, the Bombay Bhandar is obliged to close its upcountry supplying department, as it is running short of Khadar Stock. Khadar is not produced as much as it is consumed. Also many Khadi workers have joined the present Civil Disobedience movement. In the circumstances the Bombay Khadi Bandar regrets for its inability and requests the public to cut down their khadi purchases to barest minima.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

—:o:—

Urgent Meeting.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chhattopadhyaya Vice-President of the Youth League, writes:—

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Youth League will be held on Wednesday the 16th inst. at 3 p. m. in Sardar Griha to elect Secretaries in the temporary vacancies created by the arrests of Messrs. Meherally, Raja and Rohit Mehta and to consider other urgent matters.

Invitations have been sent to members individually. But in case, for one reason or other any member does not get it in time this announcement should be treated as notice. Taking the urgency and the seriousness of the situation into consideration every member is expected to attend the meeting.

(THROUGH YOUTH LEAGUE PUBLICITY BUREAU.)
BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.
SWADESHI BAZAR
AT THE
.. JINNAH HALL (TIME 4 P.M. ..
Is a veritable Museum of Swadeshi articles.
A visit will convince you.
You will be astonished at the variety of exhibits.
DON'T fail to visit and make your purchases.

"A TISSUE OF MISSTATEMENTS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I noticed "A tissue of misstatements" by Mr. B. F. Bharucha Chairman of the Esplanade Maidan meeting in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle," and was amazed at his simplicity in his Satyagraha against Truth. Instead of contradicting my statement published in the "Times of India" of 12th April 1930 about the Congressmen's attack on Muslims he has unconsciously testified to its veracity.

I informed the "Times of India" that in the said meeting the Musalmans were attacked for not joining the Gandhi movement and thus deserting the Hindus and keeping themselves aloof from the Civil Disobedience movement of the Hindus who had helped Muslims in the Khilafat movement.

Now Mr. Bharucha openly supports all these statements of mine when he refers in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle" that he appealed to Maulana Shaukat Ali (who truly represents the opinion of Indian Musalmans as regards non-participation in Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Movement) to join hand with Mahatmaji (whom he and the Musalmans have deserted) and to remember how Hindus had stood by their Muslim countrymen during the difficult times of the Khilafat movement.

As for Mr. Jan Mahomed Sumar's protest on this attack Mr Bharucha says: "This provoked a shout from a Muslim." When Mr. Bharucha would see the reports about the meeting published by the reporters of even the daily Gujerati papers he would find out that the protest did not consist of 'a shout' alone but there was speech also.

With regard to the assault and the threatening attitude of Congressmen I took Mr. Jan Mohamed Sumar and Mr. Haji Cassum Mohamed (who saved him with others from the Congressmen) first to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" who enquired from them the details about the matter. After this I took both of them to the "Times of India" office where enquiries were made from both of them. If Mr. Bharucha wishes to see them and other witnesses I can arrange a meeting. These are the actual facts and in his own words I also ask "how such gross misstatements" by Mr. Bharucha, contradicting each other, "can be published in papers."—Yours, etc.,,

ANIS AHMED.

Bombay.

BAR COUNCIL AND MR. NARIMAN.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the front page of your issue of the 14th inst. you publish that, at the meeting of the Bombay Bar Council to be held on Wednesday or Thursday, "it is understood that a well-known lawyer a Liberal, will bring up for discussion a resolution to the effect that the names of those pleaders and advocates who have been convicted in the Satyagraha campaign (meaning especially Mr. Nariman) should be struck off the rolls for misconduct.."

I am, however, directed to state for the information of the public that no notice of any such resolution has so far been sent to me nor is there any such item on the agenda of the meeting of the Bar Council to be held on the 17th instant.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. DALVI,
Member and Secretary,
Bombay Bar Council.

High Court,
April 14.

A FATAL OVERDOSE.

Roque Sebastin De Cunha, a Christian compounder, was found lying dead on Sunday in his room at Umercarry. The police removed the body to the morgue for the Coroner's inquest. Evidence was led to show that the deceased was suffering from venereal disease and had taken an overdose of a drug which contained poison. The jury returned a verdict of death due to poisoning.

To-day's Election Of Municipal Engineer.

—:o:—

A Correspondent writes:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will elect their Deputy City Engineer to-day. (Tuesday.) There are eight candidates for the post, six being outsiders and two from the Municipal service. The two municipal candidates have served for years the Bombay Municipal Corporation and know the work of the City Engineers better than the outsiders who have no experience of the Bombay Municipal Work at all. It is fitness of things, therefore that Municipal Corporation encourage their own servants and appreciate their services by electing one of the two candidates.

NATIONAL "MILITIA."

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Militia will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 P.M. (S. T.) sharp, at the Headquarters. Attendance is compulsory.

BOMBAY BOMB CASE

—:o:—

Postponed For 15 Days.

Haji Sirajuddin who was arrested by the police in connection with the recent bomb explosions was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday. The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody for a period of 15 days.

The railway police in their remand application stated that the accused received injuries as a result of the bomb explosion in a third class waiting room at Byculla (G. I. P.) at 7 a.m. on Saturday last.

As the police suspected that the accused was the man responsible for the placing of the bomb, he was arrested under section 5 of the Explosives Substance Act and under sections 128|29 of the Indian Railway Act.

It will be remembered that about 5-45 a.m. the same day there was another bomb explosion at Masjid Station resulting in injuries to a milkman.

The Bombay C. I. D. are making investigations into this incident.

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING AT MASJID BUNDER.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday the 15th) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) near Masjid Bunder ridge "on the present Congress situation."

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET, MAY.

New York, April 14

Previous closing rate	16.37
To-day's opening rate	16.27
Difference ...	—10
To-day's closing rate ..	16.15
Difference	—22

Broach expectation ..... Rs. 271

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 14.

Previous closing rate	8.26
To-day's opening rate	8.23
Difference	—03
To-day's closing rate	8.19
Difference	—07

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 14.

Silver ready 19 9 0
Unchanged.
Silver Forward 19 9 0
Unchanged.
Tone of market: Steady

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay April 14

1st settlement	45	1	0
2nd settlement	45	15	0

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?
That Acts At Once
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes
ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2
Lb. As 13, ½ lb. Re. 1-8, 1½ lb. Re. 2

CHEAP RETURN FARES
FOR
ALL CLASSES
FOR
EASTER HOLIDAYS
FULL PARTICULARS FROM ANY STATION
OR FROM THE
CENTRAL ENQUIRY OFFICE,
CHURCHGATE.
(TELEPHONE No. 25687).
BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RLY.

THE SUN-GOD'S CHARIOT

BY

An Overseas Visitor.

The most beautiful building in all India is the temple of the sun-god at Kanarak, raised in the early part of the XIIIth century A.D. situated on a lonely stretch of the Orissa coast, its convex roof dominates the flat country for many miles. Along the cornice of this roof, lines o. women in white stone dance their praises to the sun, inducing as they move, the music of flutes drums and cymbals. The body of the temple, which is square is of red sandstone. Behind stand the ruined foundations of a great tower. The two rest on a single base, ten feet high, and covering an area of some fifteen hundred square feet. This base whose every inch has been elaborated with figures, basreliefs, and undercutting, gives the character to the entire structure. For, attached to its whole length, runs a series of magnificently carved wheels, whose motive power is provided by a double tandem of galloping stone horses at the foot of the front entrance, exactly facing the dawn. The great building, 150 feet high, with its cargo of dancing musicians, is the chariot of the sun-god.

These wheels, which rank with the loveliest architectural conceptions of the world, display despite their wealth of ornament, a strength and purity of form, which suggest that their protruding hubs and alternating pattern of spokes are based on the actual practice of their time For the wheeled vehicle is as old as anything in India, as old as civilisation itself. And the wheels of the bullock-carts which take their persevering way along the asphalt roads of the motor-age are the wheels that bore Krishna and Rama to their battles, before history began Similarly, the devices of Indian agriculture, the inter-action of wooden cogs and shafts whereby the circular progress of a pair of bullocks drives a grinder or a Persian wheel, date from unrecorded ages. These devices, the very fact of a revolving wheel whatever its form or function, were the harbingers of the speed age. To-day, chemical power has displaced animal. But in one respect, no matter how complicated and ingenious its inventions, our age has followed the mechanical precepts of Antiquity. Wherever a wheel revolves there must be friction; and that friction, unless it be artificially eliminated will cause the destruction of the mechanism Lubrication too, therefore, is as old as civilisation.

Traditionally, the wheels of the country-side are oiled with animal fats, or vegetable oils such as that of the castor seed The latter, indeed, was originally used in railway engines, when they were first invented. But with the discovery of mineral oil, a cheaper lubricant has been evolved, and one which is more effective, being of a more fluid quality and less liable to clog the mechanism with deposits. For the lubrication of modern machinery, more than a hundred different grades of mineral oil are refined, ranging from the light varieties required by cotton and jute spindles moving at 9,000 revolutions a minute, to the greases used in the axles of heavy vehicles. Though the general public seldom thinks of the enormous part played by lubrication in the industrial life of to-day, there are few people who have not realised, by personal experience, how largely modern transport by road or air depends on this age-old process.

—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 27.*

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor to the owner.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1930.

FRESH CAMPAIGNS.

—:o:—

If at any place in India the recruitment of volunteers for the Salt Satyagraha were not brisk enough for any reason that defect will now be made good by the arrest and conviction of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress and of Mr. Sen Gupta, the leader of Bengal if India were free, Pandit Jawaharlal would have been to-day a foremost minister of the Indian Cabinet. That such a one should be marched off to a jail by the police to remain there for six months is a measure of India's political degradation. But it is only to raise her from that degradation that Pandit is voluntarily offering himself as a sacrifice—in the full confidence that lakhs of Indian patriots would follow his example. Pandit Jawaharlal is deservedly idolised by millions in India, especially by the youth and the workers and peasants of the country. And it is not necessary to add that thousands of young men and workers and kisans will hasten to the nearest recruiting camp and offer themselves for the national satyagraha and thus let the world know how Indians cherish the Congress and what it means for any Government to touch the Congress President

The news pouring in from all quarters would convince even a sceptic that the Salt Satyagraha is no longer a one man movement but has spread to every nook and corner of the country It can now be trusted to be continued by the people themselves without any direct lead from Gandhiji or other All-India leaders That is why Gandhiji has now turned his attention to other national campaigns of equal importance, to the abolition of liquor and foreign cloth. Indeed the campaign against liquor has already begun in Gujarat in an intensive form and will not be long in being extended to the whole of India. The conference of the women workers of Gujarat convened at Dandi seems to have decided to start picketing of liquor shops all over Gujarat beginning immediately with the Surat District, where, it is said the tainted liquor revenue is even more than the land revenue. A more representative conference is to be held on Wednesday at Vijalpur a few miles from Dandi where more women workers will be acquainted with the details of the anti-liquor programme. In Ahmedabad the local Trade Union has persuaded thousands of members to sign anti-liquor pledges, a method which deserves to be followed by all Trade Unions elsewhere. In Bombay the Desha Sevika Sangha has already been started for the purpose of picketing liquor shops. We earnestly hope the appeal of the Sangha for women volunteers will meet with prompt and enthusiastic response.

The boycott of foreign cloth too, has already commenced during the National Week. There have been huge bon-fires of foreign clothes at Ahmedabad Delhi, Madras and at many other places. The cloth merchants of Amritsar and other places, following the example of Bombay merchants, have passed resolutions boycotting foreign cloth. The Bombay Brokers have joined the Piece-goods merchants in the boycott. It is interesting to learn that the lawyers of Delhi, Ahmedabad and a few other places have decided to boycott foreign cloth and use khaddar as far as possible. More interesting is the news that the Marwari women of Bombay have at a public meeting solemnly pledged themselves to use only Swadeshi cloth. Only the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau seems to be strangely inactive. While Pandit Malaviya in his old age and inspite of his indifferent health, is moving from province to province to popularise the boycott movement, men like Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Javakar, are, for reasons best known to themselves withholding their co-operation from him. They may not feel with Mr. K. M. Munshi—whom we welcome back to the Congress fold —that there is no honest political life possible outside the creed of the Congress, which, he rightly says, alone stands to-day for the dignity and freedom of the country. But are they not belittling their own talents if they hug the delusion that the only national service they can do to-day is looking forward to the Round Table Conference? As for the Liberals, the less said the better. They will, of course, tumble over one another to share the spoils of office when the suffering and sacrifice of others have secured further "reforms." However, the movement will now spread fast to every nook and corner of India even without special encouragement from Gandhiji. But he will concentrate his attention on the two new campaigns during the next few weeks. We wish he could come down to Bombay for the purpose if only for a couple of days. He is sure to be amply rewarded for his pains With thousands of volunteers all over the country already pledged to every kind of national service assigned to them and tens of thousands that would willingly join the campaign against foreign cloth and liquor, great results may be most confidently expected in the next few weeks, results that may possibly eclipse the achievements of the National Week.

SINGING THE SAME TUNE.

—:o:—

Every self-respecting Indian who cares to be in touch with the activities of Bombay Liberalism's friends in the local Press will not fail to note the significant fact that opposite Bombay and in Bakehouse Lane the same tune is sung. The burden of the song is the vilification of Mahatma Gandhi. But although the tune is the same, the Bakehouse Lane style of singing is different from the Bori Bunder style. The yellow cousin of the "Times of India" laments over the impossibility of "attempting to kill the (Gandhi) movement by ridicule or by taking no notice of it.' The "Evening News of India" demands the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, although in hypocritical fashion it declares: "We do not for one moment desire to goad Government to arrest him." It only desires Government to take notice of the discovery it has made of 'the impression that is spreading throughout the country that Government are afraid to take action against him while they arrest and imprison his lieutenants." It warns Government that such an impression "does no good." There is the usual reference in its summary of the "fruits of the National Week" to another peculiar discovery it always makes, namely that "the forces of violence are only biding their time." The Evening News' chagrin over the fact that the people have remained non-violent is intelligible. But let us remind the journal that no goading on anybody's part is necessary for the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. That greatest of Civil Resisters is always willing to be arrested. If he is arrested, we are sure the people will still remain non-violent, to the greater chagrin of the "Evening News."

'Scrutator' of the "Indian Daily Mail" being totally unable to meet our criticism of that journal regarding its "impudent defence" of the Police excesses of Friday last shifts his ground and accuses "ultra-nationalist newspapers" of "raising the cry of repression" as a "good safe line" and of drawing "an extraordinary picture of a crowd of maddened policemen attacking innocent youths in a perfectly peaceful gathering." The numerous letters from eye-witnesses to the incident we have published will indicate to any unbiased reader that our criticism of the conduct of the Police was thoroughly just. Even the "Times of India" in its report of the incident only says: "The Police had considerable difficulty in keeping the crowds in check and ultimately charged the mob with lathis.' There is no mention here of an order to the crowd by the Police officials to disperse. There is no reference to any regular fusillade of stones and chapals, or to "larger stones and glass bottles" being thrown at the Police. There is a mention of this fusillade in a belated "official version" of the incident which the "Indian Daily Mail" has secured. But the 'Times of India" remarks in its report: "Stones and shoes were hurled at the Police who were, however, not hurt". Evidently an excited crowd, exasperated at the conduct of the Police in suddenly assaulting them, did throw a few stones and shoes but this outbreak of resentment was not such as to cause the Police any hurt. Had the latter exercised the patience, tact and coolness expected from persons trained in the preservation of peace the incident would not have assumed the serious proportions it did. Even the photograph of the melee' published by the "Times of India" bears witness to the fact that the Police had lost their heads.

We pass over the egregious suggestion of "Scrutator" that because a Civil Resister humbly and non-violently contravenes an unmoral and oppressive law, he must be put beyond the pale of all legal protection. Evidently the warm April weather and possibly the negligence on the part of his "backers" in Napean Sea Road and Peddar Road to accept our suggestion to supply him ice have addled his thinking powers. How else can one account for the following atrocious discovery: "Here are Mr. Gandhi and his followers doing everything they can to prevent anything like constructive work in the country." "Scrutator" is suffering from an attack of political biliousness. In his eyes the great sin that Gandhiji and his followers are committing is "spreading antagonism to the more moderate elements in the country". Now we have it. What a dear old saint, what a respectable sane, level-headed politician Mahatmaji would be in "Scrutator's" eyes; if only he did Pooja before the "more moderate elements in the country"!

THEIR GREAT PLIGHT.

—:o:—

The latest batch of London newspapers reveals that in regard to the Gandhi movement Fleet Street oracles are hard put to it what opinion to express. They utter in their great plight the usual slogan of firm rule but their difficulty evidently consists in reconciling the news that an atmosphere of non-violence prevails in India with the hair-raising and mendacious despatches of their special correspondents in this country. They will serve the interests of their readers better if they take care to obtain accurate information from India, if they revise their prejudiced outlook and realise that misrepresentation of the Indian demand for freedom will ultimately be to the peril of British interests. The old policy of 'divide and rule' advocated by their correspondents in India and fully supported by them is absolutely and hopelessly played out. When the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" at Delhi cables, for example, that "the Muslims are obviously becoming more hostile" to the Gandhi movement, he deliberately misrepresents facts. Gandhiji enjoys the co-operation of veteran Muslim Nationalists like Mr. Abbas Tyebji, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad while it is a significant and welcome feature of the movement that the younger section of Muslim politicians are not one with him in the present campaign. Nor will it help the British Press to minimise in the eyes of its readers the importance of the Gandhi movement by emphasizing the existence of "caste strife" in India by giving undue prominence to the happenings at Nasik. Herr Kleotzel, the special correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt," who was in this country for several months on a tour of political study, preserves a greater sense of proportion in his latest contribution to that journal in discussing the Gandhi movement, than the writers in the British Press, although he is by no means inclined to view the movement with sympathy.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty in the MacDonald Government, is, of course, in duty bound to make the best of a bad job in advertising the work of the Five-Power Naval Conference as a great success. In his speech at Sheffield on Saturday he made a great point of the decision of the British Government to reduce the battleship strength by five, of the decision of the American Government to reduce theirs by three and of the Japanese Government's proposal to go without one battleship. Capital ships have long been regarded as obsolete engines of naval warfare, whose utility is out of all proportion to the huge expenditure their construction entails. The three biggest Naval Powers who have concluded a separate pact as a result of the London Conference lose nothing by making the small reductions proposed. Mr. Alexander had to confess that on the vital question of abolition of submarines the Conference failed to reach a favourable decision. Nor could it persuade France and Italy to come to an understanding on the question of parity. It will be foolish to regard the London Conference as having contributed effectively towards the solution of the general question of disarmament. Whatever the official French Press, out of diplomatic reasons, may say the Conference has created a suspicion in Europe that Britain, America and Japan have a game of their own to play.

SAVAGE SENTENCES ON SATYAGRAHA LEADERS.

URGENT NEED OF LAWYERS' MEETING.

(Manubhai C. Pandya, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor).

The Satyagraha campaign against the Salt Act has commenced since the 7th instant and various cases of breaches of the said law are reported from day to day. A very large number of Satyagrahis from different parts of the country have been incarcerated having been convicted under Sec. 47 of the Bombay Salt Act and Sec. 117 of the I.P.C. The sentences inflicted by the Magistrates range from imprisonment, simple or rigorious, of one month to 2 years. The propriety and legality of extreme sentences of 2 years or 2 years and a half inflicted on some of the Satyagrahis for committing the offence of breach of the Salt Law require very cool and careful consideration by thoughtful persons and lawyers. It should be remembered, in the first instance, that all the cases under consideration are of offences of breaking the Salt Act. Sec. 47 of the Bombay Salt Act runs as follows:—

"Whoever in contravention of this Act or of any rule or order made under this Act or of any license or permit obtained under this Act:—

(a) Manufactures removes or transports salt

or

(b) exacavates, collects or removes natural salt or salt earth; and whoever

(c) without lawful excuse retains contraband salt knowing or having reason to believe the same to be contraband salt shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with both.

Now Section 117 of the I.P.C. runs as follows:—

"Whoever abets the commission of an offence by the public generally or by any number or class of persons exceeding ten shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or both."

TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE.

The above section falls under Chapter V of the I.P.C. headed 'abetment' which is always understood to be subsidiary to the principal offence and is generally punishable with lesser sentence than the principal offence as seen in everyday practice. Now in the cases under consideration the principal offence of breaking the Salt Law is punishable with the sentence of imprisonment for a term extending to six months at the highest while the abetment for the same offence is made punishable with 2 years rigorus imprisonment. This is on the face of it a travesty of the fundamental principles of justice and equity and amounts to a flagrant abuse and misapplication of the existing law. It should not be forgotten that Sec. 117 of the I.P.C. makes a general provision for all offences including the grave offences punishable under the I.P.C. with the highest penalty of law, and the extreme sentence of 3 years rigorous imprisonment for abetment under Sec. 117 I.P.C. relates to such grave offences under the penal code but which has been now applied by the Magistrates to cases of breaches of the Salt Act in total disregard of the fundamental principles of the Criminal Law. It, therefore, passes beyond one's comprehension how the highest sentance provided by Sec. 117 of the I. P. C., for grave offences of a heinous character could be inflicted for abetment of the principal offence of manufacturing a pinch of salt, which is made punishable with the sentence of imprisonment extending upto six months only under Sec. 47 of the Salt Act.

WHAT THE LAW DEMANDS.

Besides it is also important to note that under Sec. 117 I. P. C. the first thing to be proved by the Prosecution is that the offence abetted must be a collective or joint offence. There are cases reported which go to show that the abetment of 11 or more persons in the commission of separate offences is not an offence under Section 117 I. P. C. Now have the Magistrates who have inflicted the highest sentence of imprisonment of 2 years rigorous imprisonment under Sec. 117 I. P. C., coupled with Section 47 of the Bombay Salt Act, taken the trouble of taking any evidence to see whether the abetted offence of manufacture of contraband salt was a collective or joint offence of a class of persons exceeding 10 or whether the abetment was of 11 or

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIANS IN GERMANY.

TOO MUCH ISOLATED ACTIVITY.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

(BY AIR MAIL).

BERLIN, March 27.

As the Indian public is not well informed about the activities of Indian residents in Germany, I propose to acquaint your readers with the life of an average Indian in this country.

At the close of the War, when Germany was in a very deplorable economic condition, many Indians came to this country. Some of them came as students with a view to prosecute higher studies and some of them came as commercial magnates to build business relations. Owing to the very low value of the German Mark, living then was considerably cheap but as soon as the Mark was stabilised, most of our compatriots left this country. Their number gradually began to decrease. In the days of the inflation of the Mark, there were in Berlin alone as many as 000, Indians. But to-day there are only 85 of them which includes 50 students studying in various branches of Engineering, Medicine, Economics, Agriculture, Film industry, Photography, Chemistry, etc. And in the whole country to-day the number of Indian residents will not exceed 200.

VERY FAVOURABLE RECEPTION.

The treatment meted out to Indian students at the various Universities and the relation between Indians and Germans in this country is a contrast to that obtainable to Indians at the hands of the Britishers in England. Here, in Germany, Indian students are admitted to Engineering workshops without any difficulty. The Berlin University and the Charlottenburg Technical University have Advisory Bureaus for foreign students These Bureaus render constant help to Indian students in securing for them admission to various University centres, and looking after the comforts as regards board and lodge. Their efforts are supplementary to those of the Foreign Students' Central Association, which has its headquarters in Berlin. This Association has a special department to supply information and give necessary assistance to Indian and other foreign students. There is no such thing as Colour Bar in Germany as is evidenced in Britain. Here, as in Paris, there is respect for the tradition that man is free to do anything he likes.

In the Students' Organisations of Berlin, representation is given to the Hindustan Association of Central Europe, so that the welfare of Indian students may be watched and well cared for. An average Indian student who comes to this country for the first time rarely meets with difficulties due to the existence of these organisations. So long as the student is provided with proper finances, there is no cause for him to complain that he has to encounter many difficulties. The monthly expenditure for economic but decent living in Germany does not exceed 300 marks which is equal to £15. This includes college fees, though in certain cases, the fees do vary.

NEED OF COMMON PLATFORM.

Now to refer to the Indian organisations in Berlin, let me at the outset state that there are too many of them, which profess to do 'everything' on behalf of Indian residents. It will also not be out of place to suggest that though there is practically an overcrowding of these organisations, none of them can claim that it is a nucleus to draw together, as a parent body, all Indians on a common platform. Of course, the Hindustan Association of Central Europe may be mentioned as an institution pursuing this course as best as it can.

HINDUSTAN ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

The Hindustan Association of Central Europe is the premier institution which has on its roll almost all the Indian residents in Berlin. Its inception in 1922 is due to the efforts of those Indians who keenly felt the need for such an organisation in the midst of circumstances which made the life of an average Indian monotonous and dull due to the absence of any place where Indians could meet to discuss Indian thoughts. All along its career of over eight years, it has pursued a course of activities, which do credit to the members who are at the helm of its affairs. The Association offers its platform for the manifestation of Indian life in varied aspects not only to its members but also to members of other nationalities. It aims at promoting a spirit of comradeship between Indian stu-

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

New Weapons.

The District Magistrate of Tanore is attempting to forge new weapons for dealing with the local Satyagrahis and others passing through the district. He is reported to have issued a circular-letter to the local bodies in the district and the public in general stating that the Satyagrahi volunteers constitute an unlawful assembly under Section 141 of the Penal Code and warning that those who give shelter or hospitality in any other form to such an assembly will be guilty under Section 157 of the Penal Code. So, while some other District Magistrates are trying to pick out only leading civil resisters because of the practical impossibility of punishing all, this one of Tanjore is unconsciously attempting to cast his net wider, so as to be able to catch all those who would do the commonest duty of hospitality to the Satyagrahis. He is riding for a fall, for he is making Satyagraha easier. Nor can all the people be ignorant of the fact that the Magistrate is grossly abusing Sections 141 and 157 of the Penal Code. If the Satyagrahis constitute an unlawful assembly, why does he not prosecute them straightway? The time is gone for good when people could be terrorised by the officials.

Dr. Suhrawardy's Note.

The Report of the Indian Central Committee, published in December last, contained a long note of dissent by Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan and Dr. Suhrawardy. But the latter was not satisfied with that note. He presented a longer one of about a hundred pages to the Viceroy in February on the ground that, though it had been submitted to the Secretariat of the Indian Central Committee in October last, it was not printed as part of the Committee's report. The Viceroy has had the note printed as a separate document and "will submit it to the Secretary of State for presentation to Parliament." One may not grudge the special publicity given to a belated note by a member of the Central Committee. But it is unfair to the Committee to present such a note to Parliament over its head when the Committee itself is dissolved and is no longer in a position to make its own remarks on the note. We cannot imagine the British Government presenting to Parliament a similar belated note by a member of the Commission after its dissolution.

Cajolery and Threats.

As regards the contents of the note, they are of the now familiar type of stuff turned out by the so-called Muslim All-Parties' Conference. Adopting the common haggler's trick, Dr. Suhrawardy makes all sorts of fantastic demands for the Muslims, hoping that in the name of compromise many of them would be finally conceded. He seeks alternately to cajole or threaten the British. He wants to "strengthen the Central Government" and prays that "for the sake of India and not for the sake of Britain the British character of the administration must be maintained." About Muslim loyalty he says that while a Muslim's heart "eternally throbs wildly to the echoes of Allah-o-Akbar", none-the-less "his heart vibrates equally to the strains of God save the King." But in the same breath he adds: "If safeguards acceptable to Muslims are not guaranteed to them, they would rather join hands with Hindu extremists and demand independence." But we doubt if anybody will take seriously a note which contains trash like the following: "The Hindu threat of civil disobedience may be met by Muslim military aggression. A new Ahmad Shah Abdali may arise and find sanction for a holy war in the dominance of polytheism over Islam and fight in the fateful field of Panipat the fourth battle for the throne of Delhi."

A Thought for the Day.

"Of the Government which took this step (of imprisoning Gandhiji) the Liberals were Members and Ministers. They were consenting parties even though, as was subsequently stated, they were not actually consulted about it. Not one of them made a sign at the time that he disapproved of the act. I felt that I had no place thereafter in a party which was incapable of rising above petty political motives. At that time, the Liberals had the whole game in their hands, Congressmen having held aloof from the Council. If the Liberals had used their unique opportunity in a spirit of patriotic statesmanship, I truly believe that the situation to-day would not be what it is. But they did not do that. They became subservient to an imperious Governor. They are not equal to keeping up the political pressure without which not only can there be no constitutional advance, but the gains already achieved may be lost to the country."

MR K NATARAJAN.

Improvement.

Doctor: "Well, do you find that your memory is improving under treatment?"

Patient: "Not exactly, but I can frequently remember that I have forgotten something."

Platinum Pure

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BOMBAY.

ARREST OF GANDHI IMMINENT?

(Continued from page 1.)

picketers should have faith in themselves and their cause and believe that even drunkards would never dare assault these sisters of mercy. On the contrary they would be affected by the noble appeal made to them. Such assaults, however, had taken place before, and it would not be surprising if stray assaults happened in the present movement. Though Mahatma Gandhi hoped Government would never think of interfering with picketing, one could never be sure when it would 'go mad and interfere with the proposed mission of love'.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were then passed, some remaining neutral, committing those voting for them to picket liquor shops and foreign cloth shops. A Committee with Mrs. Tyabji as Chairman and Miss Mithuben Petit as Secretary was appointed to draft a constitution.

WOMEN TO PICKET LIQUOR SHOPS.

Miss Mithuben proposes to start to-morrow for picketing of liquor shops at Bhimrad with 25 women volunteers.

There will be another meeting of women at Vijalpur on Wednesday when Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Lady Vidyagauri Ramanbhai, Miss Ansuyaben and others will confer with Mahatma Gandhi on the new programme prepared by him for women.

ADVICE TO MEN.

Immediately after the Women's Conference, Mahatma Gandhi addressed a meeting of men. He said if men proposed to help the mission of women, they should religiously refrain from taking part in picketing in any shape or form. Men could usefully help the movement by creating a proper atmosphere. They could see individual liquor and foreign cloth dealers and their friends who are addicted to drinking and wear foreign cloth, with a view to wean them from those evils. Mahatma Gandhi hoped that dealers of liquor and foreign cloth and their customers would, whether they respond to the appeal of the women or not, behave properly.—A. P.

Volunteers' Diet After National Week.

—:o:—

JALALPUR, April 13.

To-day being the last day of the National Week Gandhiji and his volunteers observed partial fast by taking food only once in 36 hours.

Gandhiji's volunteers devoted their time to-day in spinning, etc. They did not go out to collect or dispose of salt or to cut down Khajura trees.

Gandhiji has given his volunteers the option of continuing "chana" (fried gram) and "mamara" (fried rice) diet or to revert from to-morrow to the old diet which they took during the march to Dandi, namely, bread, 'kichdi', vegetables without condiments, etc.

One more volunteer was arrested last night in connection with Civil Disobedience of the salt law at Utadi in Bulsar Taluka.—A. P.

DHOLERA BREAKS SALT LAW EN MASSE

RANPUR, April 13.

Teh Publicity Officer, Dholera Satyagraha Samiti, Ranpur wires:

Four hundred fifty volunteers including a batch of 118 from Ahmedabad marched this morning to Dholera creek for breaking salt law. Satyagrahis were accompanied by 10.000 villagers. Women also thronged in hundreds. After volunteers had broken salt law the people including ladies beseeched Sjt. Balvantrai to allow them to break law. Having been assured of perfect peacefulness Balvantrai permitted mass civil disobedience. They all then picked up salt. March back to Dholera was equally peaceful and orderly.

BALVANTRAI ARRESTED

The Satyagrahis were waylaid half way by five officers with a party of thirty armed police and Sjt. Balvantrai Mehta together with four others were arrested. Eventually Balvantrai alone was carried in motor to Dhandhuka, others being left free. The Police after futile effort to snatch salt from a few by force retired quietly.

KARACHI MAKES SALT.

KARACHI, April 13.

Salt laws were broken to-day at Karachi in Rambaugh Recreation grounds amid much enthusiasm. One tola of salt made by boiling sea water was auctioned to the highest bidder, Samboolal Kalianjee, a local merchant who paid Rs. 151 for it. Thereafter several smaller quantities were auctioned. No arrests were made.A. P.

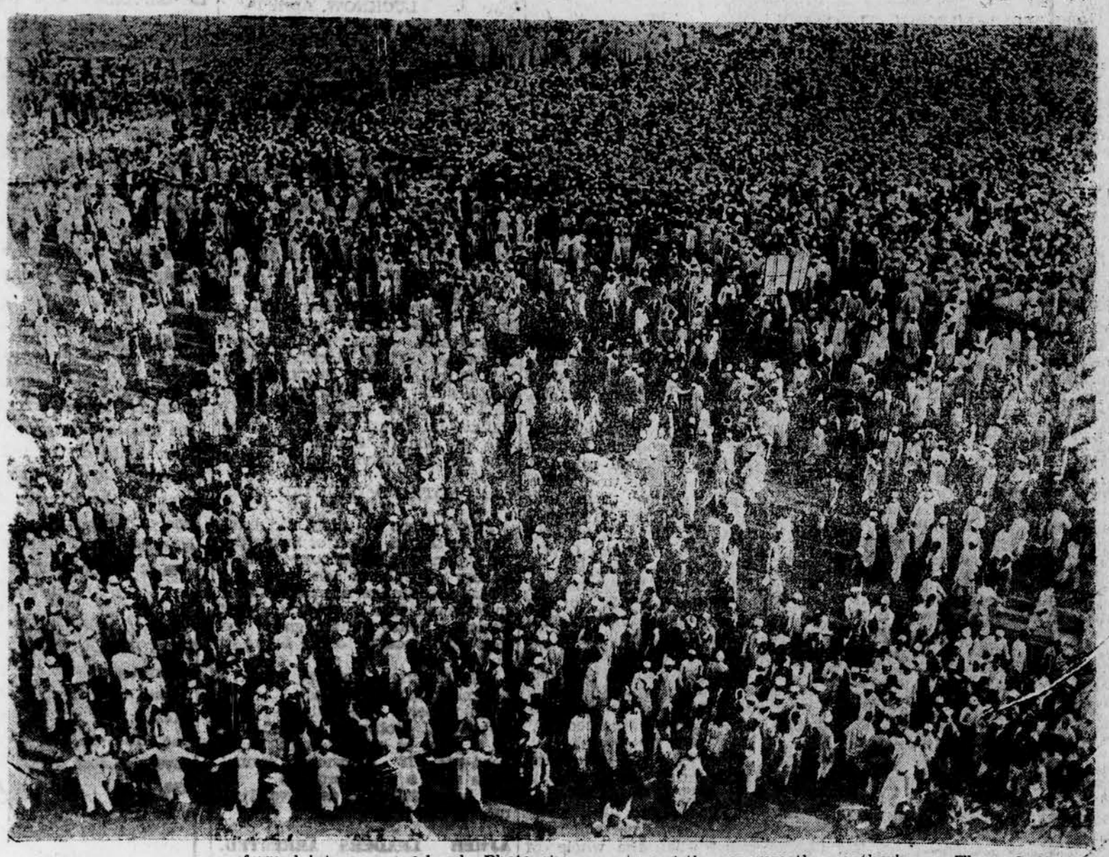
MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LD.

—:o:—

Business Closed For Two Days.

A meeting of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., on hearing the news of the arrest of Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru, unanimously resolved that the bazaar of the Association be closed for two days.

HOW BOMBAY DE FIED SALT LAW.



Sunday saw Chowpatty transformed into a sea of heads. Photo shows a view of the mammoth gathering. The volunteers are seen in the front formin g Cordon and regulating traffic.

—Counsic.

SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT STRONG IN C. P. AND BERARS.

Salt Law Broken All Over The Province.

NAGPUR, April 14.

Mahatma Bhagwandinji, presiding a mass meeting was held last night, when Mr. Abhyankar, President of the C. P. (Marathi) War Council, publicly auctioned contraband salt, which was bid by Mr. Ramachandra for Rs. 255.

Mr. Abhyankar challenged the Government to arrest him and exhorted the people to fight this battle of freedom to a finish. A procession of volunteers went through the streets before the meeting commenced.—Free Press.

WOMEN'S NAMES NOTED.

HINGANGHAT, April 14.

The Secretary, Hinganghat Congress Committee writes:—

Jallianwala Baug Day was observed in Hinganghat most successfully. In evening monstrous public meeting of above two thousand was held to break salt act. A resolution congratulating Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj was passed. Police reporters onted only names of women Salt Act breakers. The meeting ended with a uge bonfire of foreign clothes.

Berar Breaks Salt Law

—:o:—

AKOLA, April 14.

The first batch of Berar and C. P. Marathi Satyagrahis arrived at Dahihanda, yesterday morning. Last night mass meeting was held at Dahihanda under the presidentship of Mr. P. B. Gole. The meeting was attended by Dahihanda people as well as by people from villages round about including a number of ladies and a conservative estimate puts the audience at over 2,000. Stirring speeches were made.

CONTRABAND SALT.

The batch left Dahihanda punctually at 6-30 to-day morning for the well situated at three miles distance from which salt was to be manufactured. A large number of people from Akola and the surrounding villages followed the batcdh. After salutation of the national flag. The satyagrahis drew water from the well and poured it in the salt basins prepared specially for the purpose and also heated the same in basins. Thus a quantity of contraband was obtained. Sjt. Brijlal Biyani, the Secretary of the Berar Provincial War Council said that the British Domination had ceased to exist in tdhe area round about the well.

The contraband salt thus manufactured will be sold this evening at Akola, Amraoti, Wardha and Nagpur.

JALGAON SELLS SALT.

—:o:—

(From A Corresoondent.)

JALGAON PETH, April 14.

An overcrowded meeting was held here to celebrate Jallianwala Baug Day. Contraband salt was sold in the meeting. Sjt Devkinandan exhorted the audience to boycott foreign cloth and appealed to local merchants to stop ordering foreign stuff. Merchants association is considering stopping orders for one year. Arrangements are being made to sell contraband salt every day. Liquor shop at Chardi and Nandre in the district are practically closed on account of local coycott.

NATIONAL WEEK AT AKOLA.

—:o:—

AKOLA, April 14.

(From A Correspondent.)

National Week at Akola closed with a mass meeting. Mr. Gole, presiding, where speeches were delivered by Mr. Brijlal Biyani and Mrs. Durga Tai Joshi. Contraband salt was manufactured at Dahihanda in the morning and freely sold.

GONDIA CELEBRATES NATIONAL WEEK.

—:o:—

GONDIA, April 14.

Gondia celebrated the National Week enthusiastically yesterday. Last evening a largely attended public meeting was held, with Mr. S. B. Vaidya in the chair. The Salt Act was openly violated by selling contraband salt packets by Mr. Chatrabhuj Patwardhan. Many people purchased salt packets.—Free Press.

LAHORE BREAKS SALT ACT.

—:o:—

FREE SALE AT PUBLIC MEETING.

LAHORE, April 13.

Contraband salt was sold at a largely attended meeting last night. The President, Mr. Abdul Qadir Qusuri, declared that the salt they were making was pure salt and not saltpetre.

Dr. Alam informed the Associated Press that he had used the salt in his own kitchen.

Dr. Satyapal hoisted the national flag this morning on the Ravi bank in the presence of thousands of people who had assembled in connection with the Hindu New Year's Day. Salt was also manufactured and was later sold in the city.

The Satyagrahis have left for Amritsar where they will manufacture salt in Jallianwala Bagh.—A. P.

Amod Deals In Contraband Salt.

AMOD, April 12.

A mixed batch of Amod and Surbhan volunteers numbering eleven went to Madalpura, a village at a distance of ten miles from here, yesterday morning collected nearly 80 lbs. of illicit salt from that place and returned here at night.

There was no police arrangement there. This contraband salt was openly sold in the bazaar. No arrest has been made so far. This batch left for Aradar, a village in Vagra Taluka to-day on this mission, there being great stock of salt.

POLICE RAID JESSORE CONGRESS OFFICE.

JESSORE, April 13.

Early this morning the police raided the Congress Office where salt was being prepared by volunteers and seized the p for the purpose. Later a procession led by Mr. Dhirendranath Roy, M.L.C. paraded the streets seling sat.—Reuter.

CONTRABAND SALT IN CAWNPORE.

Challenge To Authorities.

CAWNPORE, Apr. 13.

As directed by the Local "War Council" contraband salt was publicly manufactured from saline earth at more than one hundred places in Cawnpore City between 8 and 9 a.m. this morning. It is reported that telephonic information was sent from several places to the Police and the Magistrate saying that salt was being manufactured at such and such places and that if the authorities desired to take any action in the matter they could come there and do the needful. Several others announced this by beating of drums. At most of the places salt law was broken. Only at a few places, the Police destroyed the articles for the manufacture of salt. No arrests were made.

To celebrate the Jallianwallabagh day, two Jathas of eleven volunteers each will break the salt law this evening instead of as usual.—Free Press.

POLICE DESTROY OVEN.

Satyagrahis Insulted And Assaulted.

MAHISBATHAN, Apr. 13.

Mr. Kshitishdas Gupta, Secretary, Civil Disobedience Council in a press statement says that the Police under visited the salt preparation camp and destroyed the oven. Satyagrahis jumped into water to protect salt pot. At this the Police abused and assaulted the Satyagrahis whose clothes were torn to pieces. Salt is being openly prepared in villages near Mahisbathan and sold in the huts. The Police arrested two Satyagrahis who were selling salt at Serampore.—Free Press.

WOMEN'S PROCESSION AT ANDHERI.

—:o:—

Salt Laws Broken.

Early in the morning of the 13th inst. women of Andheri met on the verandah of Guzdar Hall and formed themselves into a procession led by Mrs. Shanti Barfivala, they went round the city singing National songs and with lotas in their hands, the party then went to Versowa and fetched sea water for salt manufacturing.

They divided themselves into two groups. The first group was led by Mrs. Shanti Barfivala and the other by Mrs. Diwalibahen Raojibhai Patel. They went round selling contraband salt which was brought by two volunteers from Vile Parle camp. They sold salt only to those who signed a form supplied by the headquarters. The number of the purchasers from Andheri was brought upto 325 in no time. All the salt packets being exhausted arrangements have been made to get fresh salt from Vile Parle to sell it to every house in Andheri.

TIMES OF INDIA'S PERVERSIONS.

—:o:—

"The Interview Is A Caricature."

(CAMP) DANDI, April 14.

Gandhiji in a statement to the Press referring to the report of the "Times of India" correspondent said that he regretted that the correspondent had not carried out his promise to submit report to him for correction.

A CARICATURE.

The whole of the interview was a caricature of what he had actually said and, whilst he had said harsh things of reporters and reporting, no one had accused him of discourtesy. Utterances reported, torn from context, gave a wholly different view and different setting.

He greeted the reporter with a friendly remark designed to set him at ease. It was made playfully but as it appeared in the report it has been made a cause of grievance.

NO INSULT.

He was satisfied that Mr. Pyarelal who was alleged to have insulted the reporter, had never said anything insulting. The very words that he had uttered was repeated before the reporter. He did not wish to pursue the subject any further.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH DRUGS.

—:o:—

Calcutta Doctors' Resolve.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Doctor K. S. Roy, Joint Honorary Secretary, Indian Medical Association, informs the Associated Press that in accordance with the resolution passed by the Indian Medical Association urging the boycott of British drugs as a protest against the ban on Indian Medical Degrees by the General Medical Council, almost all the leading firms of chemists and druggists in Calcutta have not sent orders for British medical goods.—A. P.

Swami Jananda Arrested.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 14.

A message from Gaibandha states that Swami Jnananand and eleven co-workers were arrested by the police yesterday morning in connection with the Jallianwala Baugh Day at Gaibandha.—A. P.

2½ Years R.I. To Ex-M.L.C.

—:o:—

CONTAI, April 14.

Promothonath Banerjee ex-M. L. C. and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose who were arrested yesterday morning for breaking the Salt Laws have been convicted under Section 117 I. P. C. and sentenced each to two years rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 300, in default six months imprisonment. Complete hartal was observed in the town as a protest.—A. P.

WORLD OF SPORT

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

St. Patrick's Defeat Kirkee By 5 Goals To Nil.

St. Patricks were good value for their convincing victory against the Kirkee Sportsmen whom they defeated by 5 goals to nil. The forwards showed good combination, Pereira obtaining the first goal when the game was a few minutes old. Khudabux followed up with a snap shot which completely beat the Kirkee goalkeeper. Play was then transferred to the opposite end and the St. Patrick's custodian was called upon to save a hot shot from Sakpal. The Karacni forwards were on the move again but Fernandes and Pereira missed golden opportunities. After Vaz had tested the goalie, who saved at the expense of a corner, Pereira scored the third goal. Two more chances were lost before half-time, but St. Patrick's led by 3 goals to nil.

On resumption both sides showed faulty markmanship and the game declined in interest. Vaz ran down on his own to notch the fourth goal. The Kirkee forwards made a few spasmodic raids. Devale shot wide once with the goal staring him in the face. Vaz added the fifth and St. Patricks tried hard to get the sixth before the whistle sounded, but the Kirkee goal-keeper defended his charge very capably.

The teams were:—

St. Patrick's (Karachi):—Abrahams, goal; Irani and Gulamhusein backs; Hannah, Mendis, and Abdulla, halves; Ribeiro, Vaz, Khudabux, Pereira and Fernandes forwards.

Kirkee Sportsmen:—Fathesingh, goal; S. K. Naidu and B. M. Naidu backs; Gaikwad, Nimal and More halves; Telugu, Sakpal, Phillips, Devale and Bhosle, forwards.

Referees: Messrs. James and Dixon.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

Bombay University vs. Poona Rangers.

R. Cowton, who formerly played for the Customs and Christ Church (Jubbulpore) will assist the Poona Rangers against the Bombay University. He is displacing Jameson the centre-forward of the Poona team.

SPORTING NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE.

Four Year Old In Form.

OSIRIS who won the Newbury Spring Cup after an engaging finish with BHANG and LUCKY TOR is a four-year-old who is likely to prove pretty useful this year. A chestnut colt by Papyrus —Most Beautiful is very well bred. Basil Jarvis has evidently got him in fighting trim early in the season.

SOUTH AFRICAN LADY CHAMPION TO DEFEND TITLE.

Miss Bobbie Heine is after all to defend her title in the Women's lawn tennis singles championship of South Africa at Bloemfontein in April. The popular player whom sound critics thought would give Mrs. Helen Mills Moody a good game at Wimbledon this year will not come to England for the big tourney.

The Ladies' Singles Lawn Tennis Champion of India, Miss Jennie Sandison has reached England and will shortly get into serious practice for Wimbledon.

J. Sirett, the useful light-weight jockey who rode so successfully here a few seasons ago has opened the English campaign very promisingly and has shown in several races that he is at his best in a tight finish.

SCOTT VSS. STRIBBLING MATCH.

Phil Scott who returned from America recently, will probably be matched against Young Stribbling. Jeff Dickson, the promoter, has secured the consent of "Pa" Stribling who acts as manager for his son and it is now left for Scott to give his approval..

Scott is due to meet Von Porat in the States in a return bout someime this month.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD

Jawaharlal Nehru—six months' simple imprisonment.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

Khursed Nariman—1 month simple imprisonment

Ali Bahadur Khan—1 month simple imprisonment.

Jamnalal Bajaj—2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 300.

Kishorelal Mashruwalla—2 years rigoro...us imprisonment and fine of Rs. 300

Gokulbhai Bhatt—2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 300.

H. D. Rajah—6 months' rigorous imprisonment

Mr. Meher Ali—4 months

Mr. Abid Ali—9 months

Mr. Md. Siddick—2 months

BHIMRAD

Ramdas Gandhi—6 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine

DHOLKA

Dahyabhai Patel—6 months' simple imprisonment.

BORSAD

Chaturbhuj (Virsad)—6 months' rigorous imprisonment

Raojibhai M. Patel—6 months' rigorous imprisonment

BELGAUM

Gangadharrao Deshpande—1 week's simple imprisonment

BROACH

Dr. Chandulal Desai—2 years' rigorous imprisonment

Five Volunteers—3 months

AHMEDABAD

Dr. Hariprasad Desai—3 months

Rohit Mehta—3 months

Sarabahi and Chandulal—3 months

KATHIAWAD

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta—6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Manilal Kothari—6 months

Amritlal Seth—2 years

Fulchand Shah—6 months

CALCUTTA

Mr. Khagan Chatterji

Mr. Janadranarya

Mr. Mathuraprasad Hanumanprasad.

Dr. Sureshchandra—2 1-2 years.

Mr. Banerji—2 1-2 years' rigorous imprisonment

Four volunteers—6 months' rigorous imprisonment

PATNA

Mr. Narayan Prasad Sinha, ex-M.L.A.—One year's simple imprisonment (under Sec. 109 I.P.C.)

CAWNPORE.

Pandit Hariharnath Shastri—6 months' rigorous imprisonment

SURAT

Mr. Behram Mehta—One year's rigorous imprisonment under Sec. 117 I.P.C.

Mr. Darbari Sadhu and Mr. Manibhai—One year's rigorous imprisonment.

ARRAH

Swami Bhavani Dayal—2 years' simple imprisonment

BALASORE

Seth Jivaramji, Mr. Kalyanji Kothari, and Mr. Surendranath Das—6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

LEADERS MAKE SALT IN JALLIANWALA BAGH.

—:o:—

No Arrests Made.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, April 14.

Contraband salt was prepared to-day by two bands of volunteers in Jallianwala Bagh. Dr. Kitchlew, Ghazi Abdur Rahman, Chaudri Afzalhaq and other local Congress workers led volunteers in two separate processions which were watched by large crowds which had collected here on account of Baisakhi.

Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri, Dr. Alam, Sardul Singh Kairsher Dunichand, Barrister and Dr. Satyapal arrived from Lahore and joined the processions. Police were present in numbers but there was no interference. The first packet of salt was sold for Rs. 10. Police do not contemplate interference since they state that the article manufactured is not salt but nitrate of soda.—A. P.

LUCKNOW'S SUCCESSFUL SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Apr. 14

Lucknow witnessed yesterday a very successful Satyagraha offered against Salt law. The first batch of volunteers, headed by Maulana Imtyaz Ali, and Shyam Sunder Nigam, started at 3-30 p.m. from the Congress Office.

THE STRUGGLE.

When contraband salt was prepared, a posse of constables under charge of Mr. Thakur Sevaksingh appeared on the scene and tried to snatch away the salt, which the volunteers however did not part with as they put up a strong struggle to preserve it for nearly half an hour.

The Police arrested eight persons, of whom three belonged to the first batch of Satyagrahis. It is not yet known why the other five men have been arrested. The contraband salt was sold by Messrs. Mohanlal Saxena and C. B. Gupta.—Free Press.

UNANIMOUS SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

To Be Published After Easter.

LONDON, April 14.

The Simon Report has been signed unanimously and sent to the Cabinet, says "Morning Post's" political correspondent. He adds it will be published soon after Easter and will give rise to prolonged discussions in and out of Parliament.—Reuter.

"KEEP UP THE FIGHT."

Jawaharlal's Message.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

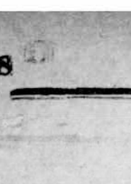
In a message issued to the people by Pandit Jawaharlal while entering jail, says:—

"Keep smiling, fight on and get through the job."

A FEW WOMEN

are lucky and are born with the regular delicate features that constitute beauty, but beauty does not depend on this alone; any woman can be beautiful if she will take the trouble to care for her skin. Even the woman that is born beautiful must care for her skin if she wishes to retain her beauty, while a good well cared for skin will make an ugly woman good looking.

The best way of caring for the skin is to massage every night with a good greasy toilet cream and supplement this by the use of a good vanishing cream during the day; the best of all preparations for this purpose are;—



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for nightly massage

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for day use

The use of these will enhance and preserve the beauty of any woman.

Use also Oatine Shampoo Powder, the best of all cleansing and beautifying the hair—made in two kinds, for dry or greasy hair.

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All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk. Full directions enclosed in each package. Price Re. 0-8 or Rs. 2-4 [illegible]

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NO HONEST POLITICAL BELIEF POSSIBLE OUTSIDE CONGRESS.

Mr. K. M. Munshi To Join Salt Satyagraha.

MRS MUNSHI ALSO FOLLOWS SUIT.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, has resigned his seat in the Bombay Council where he represents the University constituency.

After finishing a case in which he is now engaged at the High Court, he will join the salt law breaking Satyagraha from 21st instant. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi has also offered her services to the national cause.

Mr. Munshi has addressed the following letters to the Governor and Mahatmaji.

LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR.

Dear Sir Fredrick,

For a considerable time I have watched with bitter anguish of spirit how the Legislatures as constituted under the Government of India Act are being used as agencies for legalising the depotism of the official group and for dividing the politicians of the land. If I continued as a member of the Bombay Council so far, it was only because it was difficult to give up a position from which I could look after the interests of the University I love so much.

It is no longer possible to hug the fond delusion to the heart that in the matter of granting Dominion Status the British Government means well by our people. It has started a ruthless war against Indian aspirations in the name of law and order; and those who witnessed or read of the unprovoked violence of the Police the other day near the Girgaon Magistrate Court can have no doubt that in the prosecution of this war the authorities have set themselves no limits, either imposed by civilization or of fair play.

Under the circumstances there is only one path to which duty points and that is to join the Congress which alone stands to-day for the dignity and freedom of our unfortunate nation. As the Congress mandate requires that I should resign my seat in the Council I am forwarding a formal resignation to the Secretary of the Council.

With best regards.

LETTER TO MAHATMAJI.

Mr. Munshi has written the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi:—

Dear Mahatmaji,

For some days past I have carefully watched the heroic struggle which Gujarat has commenced under your guidance and I feel that I cannot let career or comforts stand between me and the step which I am now taking.

I believed and still believe that Dominion Status is not far removed from Independence; but after anxious thought I am convinced that the Government is determined not to transfer any substantial power to Indians; that the present Constitution is a mask to conceal the irresponsible despotism of a well-organised official group; that no political progress or economic salvation is possible unless by the magnitude of our sacrifice we compel, to borrow your inimitable phrase "a complete change of heart" in those who have constituted themselves the relentless enemies or our aspirations.

In 1920, I left the Congress because at Nagpur you changed its creed; to-day, in 1930, I rejoin it because I have come to believe that outside that creed there is no honest political life. For long I disapproved of your methods; to-day, except through them I cannot visualise a free India.

I have joined the Congress and submitted my resignation of my membership of the Bombay Legislative Council. It was with a deep mortification that I assisted at the farce enacted in the Bombay Council, where under the garb of democracy, the most irresponsible despotism was legalised.

I am now offering my services, feeble as they are to you. Perhaps delicate health may make it difficult for me to bear the strenuous life of hardship and comparative poverty which I will have to face; but when the whole of Gujarat and with it India has started on a glorious march t martyrdom, I, who dreamt of greatness through my literary efforts cannot stand by and look on.

Personal affairs and a part-heard case will keep me occupied till the 17th; on the 18th I will go to see my old mother at Panchgani; on the 21st I will place myself at your disposal.

Once our affairs are adjusted, my wife, who if you remember once wanted to join your Ashram, will also place her services at your command.

I met Mahadevbhai yesterday, and he said you could be seen at Dandi on Wednesday. If you let me know by wire, I will come there as I expect that the Judge before whom I am appearing will not sit in Court on Wednesday.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

MR. KELKAR ON SALT SATYAGRAHA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, April 13.

To inaugurate the programme of Salt Satyagraha, laid down by the Nationalist Party, a huge public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir yesterday evening. Mr. D. N. Divekar proposed and the P. K. Shiralkar seconded the name of Mr. Kelkar to the chair. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar was the first to speak. He traced the history of the Indian Nationalist movement and said that, after Salt Satyagraha was over, we should take up Satyagraha against the distillery at Nasik and also against the Arms Act. Mr. D. V. Gokhale followed him and said that Maharashtra should rise to the occasion and send thousands of volunteers to jail. The movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on the 6th instant ekp KR. (s the the 6th, i.e., the Jallianwalla Bagh Day and the whole nation had responded to the call of the nation.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar then said in his concluding speech:—

"The nation is not self-supporting with reference to salt, though Government had the monopoly of salt. Salt is a great necessity to all, even animals. No tax is imposed on salt in England. Even in Swarajya we may require salt-tax. But first India would be made self-sufficient. In self-governing countries also Satyagraha is resorted to. Civil Disobedience against vaccination, vivisection, education act, conscription, was practised. In India too the system of Veth, Degar oppression of Land Revenue and such other matters were abolished by Satyagraha!

Salt was a symbol of the movement. We have become desperate; as nothing can stop the irresponsible Government from their anti-national actions. In our hands there is no weapon left to remove the irresponsibility of Government except this Satyagraha. A potter's work can be destroyed from the stage when he wants the earth. Every man should do what he can. The merchants as to-day in Poona, should stop import of foreign cloth. Satyagraha involves suffering. Hence every one should throw himself into the movement by his own inspiration. There should be no coercion to any body. Those who had gone to jail had succeeded in getting jail rules amended by their own efforts. At this stage, we do remember with gratitude their achievement. If there is sacrifice in this Satyagraha it is nothing comparatively, when compared with the sacrifice of the Meerut Prisoners. Those who wish to participate in the movement, shou.d do so with open eyes.

After this contraband salt-packets were sold by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, D. V. Gokhale, L. B. Bhopatkar and R. J. Bhide and was purchased by Messrs. P. K. Shiralkar, G. V. Devdhar, G. S. Palsule and S. Bapat respectively for Rs. 100, Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Re. 1 in order of the names given above. There was great sensation at this time of the sale. But nothing was done by the Police.

Mr. R. G. Kirad, a Timber Merchant has been elected Vice-President of the City Municipality.

The Matriculation Examination has begun here in the Fergusson College. Nearly three thousand candidates are appearing at the examination.

Mr. V. N. Mutalik is standing as a candidate for the vacancy in the Assembly on account of Mr. Kelkar's resignation.

Mr. Phatak, leader of the Rai-may Satyagraha in Poona was acquitted by the City Magistrate of this charge of taking out a procession without permission.

CALCUTTA CARTERS' GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

Hopkyns To Enquire Into Them.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 14.

In accordance with the undertaking given on April 5, the Government have appointed Mr. W. S. Hopkyns to enquire into the grievances of the carters. Pending issue of orders on his reports, the rule reducing the maximum load on buffalo carts from 60 maunds to 45 maunds will remain suspended.—Free Press.

LUCKNOW LEADERS ARRESTED.

But Another Batch Prepares Salt.

LUCKNOW, April 14.

After eight o'clock this evening, three from the first batch of Satyagrahis and five others, eight leading Congressmen have been arrested this morning between 1 a.m. and 7 a.m. Some were arrested at dead of night, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

The names of the arrested persons are the following: (1) Mohanlal Saxena (2) Dr. Lakhshi Sahai, (3) Maulana Imtiaz Ahmed Asharif, Joint Editor of the "Hamdam." President of the Town Congress Committee and also the leader of the first batch of Satyagrahis, (4) Mr. K. B. Gupta, Advocate, (5) Mr. Harish Chandra Bajpai, (6) Mr. Shyam Sunder Negam, the Secretary of the Town Congress Committee, (7) Pandit Jai Dayal Awashti and (8) Mr. Sham Sunder Kaisari. The city is observing hartal.

NOTHING DAUNTED.

Preparations are afoot for sending the second batch of Satyagrahis again this afternoon for preparing contraband salt.

Maulana Imtiaz Ahmad Asharif, interviewed this morning at the Vazirganj Police Station gave the following message to the Lucknow public:

"My parting message to the Lucknow public is that I expect them to solve the religious and communal problems of Allahabad on a basis of understanding and [illegible] Lucknow cannot solve such a petty problem. I do not [illegible] it deserves Swaraj." Free Press.

AJMER LEADERS ARRESTED.

AJMER, April 14.

Mr. Bijai Singha Pathik, the President of the Provincial Congress Committee and Editor of the "Rajasthan Sandesh" was arrested this morning along with Mr. Narasingha Das, the Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Ajmer. The arrests were made under Section 117. They have been tried by the City Magistrate and judgment will be delivered to-morrow morning.—Free Press.

—:o:—

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

—:o:—

Bhayandar Shooting Tragedy.

(From A Correspondent.)

KALYAN, April 13.

One Jamtu Gomes of Bhayander is alleged to have attempted to murder one Antone Pascoal Rodrigues and was arrested by the Police and is still under police custody, being put up before Mr. K. Wodeyar Sub-divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, for committal to the Sessions.

The Public Prosecutor Mr. Erodekar, with Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Karandhari defended accused No. 1 and Mr. P. V. Patil defended No. 2.

The case has caused considerable excitement at Bhayander and the surrounding villages. Mr Agustine Vaz of Bhayander, accused No. 2, who is charged of abetment was released on bail.

The prosecution story is that Antone Pascoal after returning from the house of one C. Fonseca whose father had been assaulted by the accused and others previous to the shooting incident, was proceeding along side Jamtu's house and Agustine Vaz is alleged to have raised the signal to Jamtu by "vre". Antone ran into a lane adjoining Jamtu's house and Jamtu is alleged to have shot Antone with a gun on his back on 6th March. Antone was unconscious and removed to the hospital at Thana and thereafter to the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

[illegible] witnesses have been examined, including Dr. Gandhi of the K. E. M. Hospital; Antone Lilan Fernand and Philip Kurre gave their evidence on Wednesday (the 9th inst.) when the case was adjourned to Monday (the 15th instant.)

HOLDING TRIAL ON SATURDAY.

—o—

Viramgam Bar's Protest.

—:o:—

The following resolution was [illegible] at the meeting of the members of the Viramgam Bar Association:

"We [illegible] strongly [illegible] the action of Mr. Kanhaiyalal First Class Magistrate of Viramgam in holding the trial of the accused on Sunday and thereby Mr. Panchamiya and Mr. Acharya Esqs. on Ram-Navmi Holiday and upto 11 p.m. at night."

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CONDITIONS.

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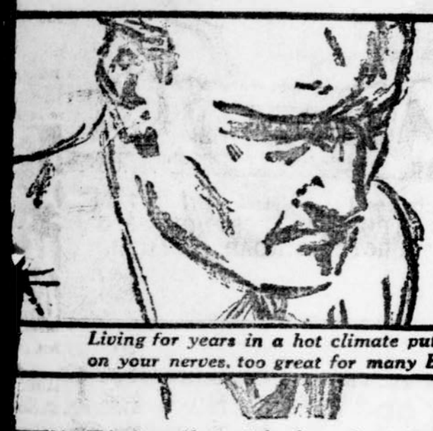

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9-34-B

What the People Say

JEWS AND PASSOVER.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—In the present days when senseless old customs are being given up, even of the "revealed" variety, by all communities, it is surprising that such an enlightened community as the Jewish has not yet given up the "tamasha" one has to go through at Passover.

The "facts" of Passover are as big a myth as the miracles of Christ and signifies the passing of the angel of death over the houses of the Egyptians killing all their first borns on the eve of the Isralites departure from Egypt—a prayer by a Jewish King to his kind and compassionate god of all gods, Moses (which was duly granted! !)

However generous the angels might have been to the Jews, they certainly were very callous to the Egyptians—it is in fact a sample of the "Morals of Moses" with which the old Testament is crammed and makes really bloodthirsty reading.

Describing the "tamasha"—it starts about 9 p.m., by all members of the family sitting round a table and each one getting up and reading a paragraph from the "Sacred Book" of about 100 pages, all in "Hebrew."

Attention may here be drawn that the majority of the gentlemen do not understand anything of Hebrew and this to the young generation in just mockery and insincere flattery of the "irate parent" who usually assumes command during these operations.

After their hands are washed, the party commence partaking from the various dishes laid out a la Hors d'Oeuvre fashion, which includes "heavenly" manna as well. As each partake of a dish he has to say some more prayers, otherwise the angels are insulted, I suppose. This having finished its round, the final meal begins! !

Now, contemplating on the origin of this fable, is it not surprising to see businessmen, exchange brokers, and others, who in their sane state of mind are proverabially calculating, should go through this "tamasha" without a thought of its necessity or reasonableness?

However, I am glad to say, even the Jews are moving with the times and the younger generation is slowly but surely shattering the tentacles of the priestly octopus.

Could not the much-needed and newly-founded Anti-Presitcraft Association give lectures or write articles in the Press exposing such mockeries?—Yours. etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.
Hony. Secretary.
Rationalist Press Association,
London.

GOOD-BYE B. M. C.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The decision of the B. M. C. has come to us as a blessing in disguise, and as such, ineffective methods, like empty threats platform oratory with submission of protest resolutions, should not be our weapons. Much less should be our aim to beg them to reconsider or postpone their action. Ours must be the ideal of separation, once and for all; instead of protest resolutions, we should cable to them "Good-bye, G.M.C." They talk of a nefarious standard which perhaps, they themselves do not know what. Unless they dissolve all the dirt of inferiority complex from their hearts, we are not going to meet them at all. We will force them to come begging to our doors for recognition. To add that, we will have to resort to the following methods;

(1) Boycott British Universities in toto. Continental ones are cheaper, more practical, without any anti-Indian-spirit.

(2) Boycott all British made goods:—
Medicines, instruments, hospital requisites including books and journals as far as possible. Certainly we can obtain equally good, if not better things in India or from the Continent.

(3) Start an Independent Medical Men's Information Bureau with a view to have an effective boycott in the above lines.

Side by side we must immediately set to keep our own house in order by:

(1) The formation of an All-India Medical Council which should immediately work out a standard uniform curriculam for Indian medical institutions. It should remove the present caste-system in the medical profession. Post-graduate courses should be undertaken in all the leading hospitals in India in all the special branches of medicine, thus giving scope for all to win the highest degrees by dint of mere ability.

(2) Making it compulsory for all those having non-Indian qualifications to get themselves registered by the I. M. C. before allowing them to practise or entering service in India.

(3) Competitive examinations (I.M(.S.) should be held only only in India.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYANRAO.

"VIVIDVRITTA"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos the suggestion that the Bombay Marathi weekil, "Vividhvritta" should be boycotted for expressing certain unpopular views that was published in your journal this morning, may I inquire whether that fine weapon, Boycott, is to be put into the hands of those whose bile is easily stirred by personal bias, lack of humour, vindictiveness and ignorance?

No educated Maratha can relish the idea of penalising the newspaper for its politics which, after all, forms only a minor feature of its production and which can have nothing to do with its popularity as the only Marathi literary weekly in this city that is not an insult to the average Maratha intelligence and taste. Mr. Tatnis, the editor of this journal, has been undergoing the ordeal of misrepresentation calumny and every description of threats for being guilty of displaying the qualities of courage and independence that any journalist may envy. Only recently a strolling bard who earns his living by shouting in the street fitting ballads and polemics against the class of Maratha school-mistresses and nurses and educated women generally marched up to Mr. Tatnis' office in company of a couple of hired 'badmashes' with a view to smash the editor's bones. His grievance was that Mr. Tatnis had published in his weekly a little letter from some correspondent who complained of the annoyance of the polemical bard. The bard was subsequently arrested by the police and it speaks highly of Mr. Tatnis' sense of Maratha sportsmanship that he was allowed to sneak out of prosecution.

I am not surprised, sir, that Mr. Tatnis has suffered, like every one of us, from the molestation to which journalists who are not despicably goody-goody are subjected. Marathi journalism has its mire despite the work of that fine gentleman, K. P. Khadilkar and his brilliant 'young men' and Mr. Tatnis has carried some marks on his well-washed, smart person of this dirt.—Yours, etc.,

WAYFARER.

Bombay, April 11.

MR. NARAYANRAO JOSHI'S FINE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Just when we were congratulating ourselves on the imprisonment of Messrs. Narayanrao Joshi, Gangadharrao and others, came the news of Mr. Narayanrao Joshi's release as a painful surprise. We honestly believe that Mr. Belvi's payment of fine on behalf of Mr. Narayanrao was absolutely unwarranted in view of the declared policy of the (Indian National) Congress. We make no doubt that no one is more surprised by the payment of fine than Mr. Narayanrao himself. But as unfortunately his arrest, imprisonment and release are, under the circumstances, likely to be viewed with suspicion by the public, will Mr. Belvi or Mr. Narayanrao set our doubts at rest as regards the 'bona fides' of the whole affair?—Yours, etc.,

B. R. MAJALI,
S. N. KULKARNI.

Poona 4.

"VILE PARLE WOMEN SELL SALT"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in order to clear a misunderstanding.

In your to-day's issue on page 8, column 3, it is stated, under the heading "Vile Parle Women Sell Salt", that Mr. and Mrs. Anjaria purchased salt. I have to inform you that I, Himatlal Ganeshji Anjaria, have not purchased any salt, nor has my wife Mudrika.

Is it not necessary to publish full names in such matters?—Yours, etc.,

HIMATLAL GANESHJI ANJARIA.

Laxminagar,
Khar Road, April 11.

WHO HAS BROKEN THE LAW?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been watching carefully the fight between Mahatma Gandhi and the Government. The Satyagrahis have followed the orders of their Commander with non-violence as the only weapon. I doubt if any one, so far, has done anything against the creed, preached and practised by Mahatmaji. But the question is who has broken the Law?" By making the salt the Satyagrahis have broken the law but by not arresting every one of them, Government has broken laws under the Salt Act. I do not think that there is any option left to the Government under the Salt Act to arrest any-one — they desire. Both sides have broken the Law.—Yours, etc.,,

IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI.
Bombay, April 12.

A QUERY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of the 9th instant Mr. A. P. K. of Thakurdwar (April 7) has mentioned about "New Invented Bardoli Charkha" in his article "Spinning Wheel and Congress Committees". May I kindly request that gentleman to inform me either through your esteemed paper or directly to me, the place where the said Charkha is available.—Yours, etc.,

E. N. R. RAO.

SAVAGE SENTENCES ON SATYAGRAHA LEADERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

more individual persons in the commission of separate offences? Again the trials of several Satyagrahis were conducted in a very improper and unsatisfactory manner. In some cases the Satyagrahis have simply pleaded guilty to the vague and general charge of violation of the provisions of the Salt Act and of abetment thereof and they are at once convicted and sentenced with the highest penalty without leading the necessary evidence as required by law The proceedings of some of the trials were concluded within the short space of only 10 minutes and in one case it suited the learned Magistrate to hold the trial even on Sunday. The whole trial looked like a drama with the drop of curtain by infliction of the penalty within a few minutes only. Some of the persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are not ordinary or illiterate persons but are persons of high culture, status and education and commend a position of great importance and status in society. The issues involved are of a too grave and serious character and it is high time that Government and their judicial tribunals ought seriously to ponder and make deliberation over the matter.

LAWYERS' DUTY.

The extreme sentences of 2 years simple or rigorous imprisonment inflicted on such distinguished and popular Satyagrahi leaders as Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sheth Amrutlal, Darbar Gopaldas and others by a gross abuse of the provisions of Sec. 117 I P. C. and misapplication of the same to sec. 47 of the Bombay Act, the ill-treatment of some of the prisoners in the jail and assaults made by the police by free handling of "lathis" against people without arms and means of protection, all these acts deserve the strongest condemnation of all self-respecting persons. It is high time that the lawyers of Bombay, amongst whom may be mentioned the name of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai Advocate, High Court who distinguished himself very ably by his thoughtful and well-considered speech as a President of the large meeting of lawyers which was convened here sometime ago recently to show their vehement protest against illegal sentence passed against Sardar Vallabhbhai, should reassemble in a meeting at the earliest opportunity and consider what steps should be taken for the protection and vindication of the liberty of the people of India against abuse of law in future.

"Lourdes and its Meaning."

—:o:—

"Lourdes and its Meaning" formed the theme of a very instructive lecture which was delivered by Mr. C. P. DaCunha, M.A., Solicitor, under the auspices of the above Institute on Monday evening, the Rev. Dr. Raymond, presiding. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present.

In the course of the lecture Mr. C. P. Da Cunha contrasted Lourdes in 1858 then a small town lying in the lap of the Pyrenees and ageographical nonentity, and Lourdes in 1908 with its grotto, churches, esplanade, stations of the Cross, etc., rendering the place a glittering centre of attraction to the whole civilised world and one of the great facts and factors in the spiritual life of France and Europe. He sketched the visions of Bernadetta and the growth of Lourdes as a place of pilgrimoge within 60 years. Explaining its meaning, the lecturer stated that to the avowed enemies of the Church, the free-thinker, the rationalist it was an imposture and an illustration of fanaticism; to the honest Protestant it was a puzzle; but to the educated Catholic it was a fertile source of lessons and a firm illustration of six leading doctrines of the Church. In conclusion, he observed that the story of Lourdes illustrated the proverbial caution of the ecclesiastical authorities in the matter of miracles. the sharp distinction between God's ways and man5s and finally it proved the absolute harmony between true religion and true Science.

Dr. Raymond, in his address, stated that Lourdes was a vital factor in Catholic life and it furnished a powerful argument against the enemies of the Catholic Church. A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. R. S. Lopes terminated the function.

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4090 PERSONS RENOUNCE DRINK.

Work of Labour Volunteers in Ahmedabad.

Secretary, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad writes:—

The number of volunteers enrolled by the Labour Union rose from 157 to 253 during the week ending Tuesday the 8th instant. Of these 16 are in the training camp. The 8th of April 1930, was a happy day for labour in this city. In-as-much as, a number of Labour Union volunteers participated in the Satyagrapha activities of the day. The police detained the volunteers, early morning at six, and dispossessed them of a small quantity of salt. Selling of contraband salt was resumed immediately in the vicinity of the Police chowky at Khas bazaar, and later on in various poles of the Dariapur ward.

The work of the Union in the direction of stopping consumption of liquor is progressing as a satisfactory rate. The total abstinence pledges secured as a result of intensive work in localities numbered 4090 at the end of the week. This work is being supplemented by pledges taken "en masse" in the mills. Inquiries at various liquor shops have revealed the fact that the temperance work carried on by the Union has been effective to the extent of reducing consumption to about a half of the normal quantity. Responsible workers of the Union have been posted at the liquor shops to ascertain the degree of success, the propaganda has met with among mill workers. Observations extending from the opening to the closing hour of liquor shops in the city have confirmed the impression that the number of mill-workers visiting the shops has dwindled to a very small fraction. It is gratifying to note that the passers by have appreciated the necessity of refraining from collecting in crowds near the shops and have thus made it possible to continue the observation work.

It may be added that Shrimati Ansuya Ben, the President of the Textile Labour Association, has interviewed the owners of these shops, in connection with these arrangements.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

A Survey Of Ten Years' Work.

"The International Labour Organisation, 1919–1929." Published by the International Labour Office, Geneva—New Delhi, Price Rs. 2-12-0.

The International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations has just released for publication a beautiful Illustrated Album of 48 pages to commemorate the completion of its first decade of strenuous efforts for bringing about a newer civilisation and better social order by means of co-operation between Governments, Employers and Workers. The album, which is profusely illustrated, sets out in the course of five articles contributed by Senator Fontaine (the Chairman of the Governing Body of the I. L. O.), Mr. E. L. Poulton (the workers' representative on the Governing Body), Mr. G. Olivetti (the employers' representative on the Governing Body), and by Messrs. Albert Thomas and H. B. Butler, the Director and Deputy Director respectively of the Central Office at Geneva, the high aims of the founders of the I. L. O. and the remarkable measure of success already obtained in translating these ideals into concrete realities.

FINAL AIM.

The purpose of the International Labour Organisation, as pointed out by Senator Fontaine, is to improve conditions of labour by carrying out impartial investigations into existing conditions in the different countries, by focussing public opinion on them, and by obtaining international approval for measures to remedy suffering and injustice and to make the position of the worker accord more closely with his standing as a human being. The final aim of all this work is to secure peace, which, if it should be permanent or universal, should be based on social justice. A detailed examination of the results achieved shows that, while Europe has registered 331 ratifications of the Geneva Social Reform Conventions, the corresponding number for Asia is only 23. India, it will be of interest to us to note, occupies a high place amongst the Asiatic countries which have been touched by the humanitarian impulse emanating from Geneva, and has twelve ratifications to her credit. Signor Olivetti points out how the fact that the decisions of the Geneva Conferences were not made obligatory and binding on all the states belonging to the organisation has proved a blessing in disguise, and demonstrates that the experience of the last ten years shows the wisdom of placing "knowledge of the facts and good will" above coercion as instruments of social reform. The fact that the I. L. O. cannot coerce its member-states has smoothed its way and placed it in a position of vantage to attain its great ends. The organisation has thus been led to seek, especially in the moral authority with which it has been able to clothe itself, in the prestige which it has succeeded in acquiring, in the correspondence of its action with the needs of social life, in the thorough study of the problems and the propagation of the ideas of social justice, the means of persuading where it has not been able to compel, and this has naturally and necessarily led it to display a wider and deeper activity than it would otherwise have done. It has been compelled to show that its technical equipment, its scientific methods, its means of information, its impartial spirit, and the lines which it has followed in its conduct and decisions, are worthy of the confidence which it desired; and if to-day the I. L. O. is universally regarded as the custodian of the world's social conscience, this happy result has been accomplished not through legal compulsion of any kind, but solely because it has successfully tackled, on a scientific and well-ordered basis, the industrial evils of our time and generation. Mr. Poulton has been so well impressed by the record of its ten years' activities that he advocates the establishment of an increasing number of branch offices in the principal cities of the world, all of them closely linked up with the central organisation at Geneva. The setting up of the Indian Branch of the International Labour Office at New Delhi, a beautiful reproduction of the Head Quarters of which is given at page 37, has been only one of the many facts which prove the interest taken by Geneva in the social development of Asia. Today Branches of the Head Office have been opened, among other, places, in three Asiatic centres,—New Delhi, Nankin and Tokio—, and thus the charge that the Geneva organisation was confining its attention to Europe can no longer be brought forward against it. In India particularly, we have reason to be grateful for our connection with Geneva, inasmuchas, while till 1919 industrial and labour questions attracted but little attention, since then we have been having a notable series of labour enactments, such as the amended Factories and Mines Acts, the Trade Unions Act, and Railway Amendment Act of 1930, the Amended Emigration and Port Trusts Acts, etc., all of which have been in the right direction. So marked, indeed, has been the influence of Geneva on Indian social legislation that it has been claimed that, but for Geneva, public interest in labour questions would not have been so rapidly and effectively mobilised in this country.

Those who are desirous of taking a bird's eye view survey of Geneva's contribution to international social progress cannot do better than get hold of a copy of this daintily got-up album. Apart from the illuminating letterpress and the illustrations, which please the eye while at the same time they afford instruction to the mind, this brochure contains a series of multicoloured charts, showing the growth of the organisation since its birth. Altogether, it will be considered a great triumph of the printer's art, while its price (Rs. 2–12–0 per copy) is modest enough to bring it within the reach of all interested in the great ideals of social justice and equality for which the I. L. O. stands.

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INDIAN IN GERMANY.

(Continued from page 6.)

dents and Indian residents in different parts of the country. Due to its efforts, many students secure satisfactory amenities of life and it acts as a channel in creating friendly relations between them and the German students. The institution is run by a band of Indian students and every effort is made to give a practical form to fulfill the objects for which the institution stands. As a common meeting ground we have the opportunity of listening to speeches by prominent Indians who visit Berlin as birds of passage. Though politics, religion and social reforms are the main themes for discussion, it could be said without fear of contradiction that very little has been done in the direction of serious discussion and studies of different Indian problems from an international point of view. There is enough scope for such a departure, since Berlin is a place where one can apply his mind freely and without any hindrance from any outside agency. Realising this, I am glad to observe that the new Executive proposes to welcome this as its feature for the current year.

CONGRESS BUREAU.

The question of Indian students in Germany reminds me of another organisation formed not long time back. It was in May last that the Indian National Congress established the Indian Information Bureau in Berlin. The main function of this Bureau is to divert a great number of Indian students to go to foreign countries on the Continent and not merely to England where an unusually preponderating number flocks every year. From this point, the Congress has taken an unusual step of opening the Bureau by spending £30 every month towards its maintenance. Until the establishment of the Bureau, the Hindustan Association used to engage itself in the task of giving infomation to the students and it is indeed a matter for surprise that in the formation of the Bureau, the Hindustan Association was never consulted.

The Information Bureau being purely an institution for the purveyance of information to students, the Hindustan Association affords a meeting ground for all Indians. It is, therefore, in a position to maintain contact not only with educational institutions here as well as in Great Britain and America but also with other political Indian organisations in various parts of the world. It interests itself in politics and as such has expressed its views on Bardoli Movement, the Youth Movement, the Meerut Trial, Industrial Strikes and the present Congress programme. Series of lectures are being arranged from time to time to give opportunity to Indian students to understand the social and political aspects of different countries. Lately Paul Frohlich, a prominent member of the Reichstag (Parliament) spoke on the "Development of Parliamentary Democracy in Germany." The Indian students understood from him the meaning of the term "democracy" as advocated by the capitalist class in various parts of the world. The lecturer also gave a vivid description of the political movement in Germany by tracing the history of her revolution. He concluded that "democracy advocated by capitalists is for not creating a democratic government but in the name of democracy they find better means of exploitation of the masses of the people in different parts of the world."

There is yet another organisation which took its birth only in August last. Though it was started with the philanthropic object of pursuing a course of cultural unity of the East and the West by arranging classes for studies, the Hindustan House has had in its early life to divert its attention from the main object for which it was formed and to-day it has become purely a business proposition of running a restaurant on Indian style. There is no more that aspiration to propound either Shagwad Geeta or Kalidas' Shakuntala much less to bring Poet Tagore to the notice of the German thinkers. Our compatriots do it the honour of their visit when they feel that their palate must undergo a change from the monotonous boiled food of the Westerners.

From this, the Indian public will realise that there is truth in the saying that too many cooks spoil the broth. If all these organisations co-operated with one another into a co-ordinating agency, they will achieve better and effective results commensurate with the expenditure incurred by all of them in pursuing their own course of action.

HUNTLEY PALMERS
OLD FAVOURITE AND NEW WINNER
Cream filled biscuits of the finest quality. Beautifully packed in handsome airtight tins
ASSORTED CREAMS

Representative for India:- JOHN S. ELMORE
POST BOX 787, BOMBAY. 47 VICTORIA ROAD, KARACHI. POST BOX 522, CALCUTTA

Representatives For India:—JOHN S. ELMORE, POST BOX 787, BOMBAY. POST BOX 522, CALCUTTA 47, VICTORIA ROAD, KARACHI.

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It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturing Chemists, Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark St. London, S.E.1. England.

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The daily use of Icilma Cream, which, alone amongst face creams, contains the famous beautifying Natural Water from North Africa, will keep your skin supple and fresh under the most trying conditions, for there is nothing to equal this perfect day cream as a protection against the effects of wind, rain and the hot tropical sun.

Brought to a foamy lightness, by a special process which takes nine times as long as that of an ordinary cream, Icilma is the ideal base for face powder, and is specially designed to prevent the growth of superfluous hair.

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Containing only pure and emollient oils, this perfect night cream will nourish and revivify the underlying skin tissues, bringing out the fresh glow of a youthful complexion.

Icilma
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		Rs.
1.	Birth Control Methods by N. N. Mukerjee ..	0
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1 B.C.

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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

WTH THE

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And you will have always some thing to fall back upon.

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RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd Bombay

AGUERINE

FOR

ALL FEVERS.

BOMBAY SHAREBROKERS SUPPORT SWADESHI.

Country Before Business.

A largely attended meeting of the members of the Share Brokers' Association was held on Saturday afternoon in their Hall, to consider the proposal for promoting the Swadeshi movement. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was present for some time.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, who presided, opened the proceedings with an appeal for toleration. He said he had received complaints that some overzealous members had forcibly snatched away foreign caps worn by others. Such an intolerant attitude would give a handle to their opponents to decry their patriotic movement.

STAPLE INDUSTRY

Their main interest, was the promotion of Swadeshi as an effective economic means to restore the prosperity of Bombay's cotton industry, which was the staple industry of the city.

Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan Dalal, Vice-President of the Association, then moved the resolution recommending the use of Swadeshi cloth only by the members.

HE HEARD ARABINDO.

Mr. Rajendra said he moved the resolution with a sense of pride as one who had been using Swadeshi cloth only for the last 30 years, his vow having been inspired by hearing a lecture by Babu Arabindo Ghosh. The millowners should set an example to others by using the goods of their own mills. The people should take an unflinching vow to use only Swadeshi cloth, even if it be dear or coarse or inferior in quality.

He also appealed them to extend the Swadeshi spirit to other things like cigarettes etc. and thus help to conserve the nation's wealth in their own country.

A STAGE SHOW.

Mr. Rajendra appealed to the members not to use Swadeshi only as a "stage-show", in the words of Mahatmaji. He made it clear that Mahatmaji in his message to the members had urged them to use Khaddar only.

Mr. Amratlal Kalidas Sheth, who seconded the resolution, said he too had taken the Swadeshi vow since 1'21. The enormous wealth of some of the Bombay millionaires, the Wadias and the Petits, and their extensive charities were the result of Swadeshi.

DUMASIA PROMISES.

Mr. Navroji Dumasia, further supporting the resolution, said that as the servants of the country, they should adopt Swadeshi. He admitted he had come to the meeting in foreign clothes that day, but it was because he did not want to make a "stage show" in the words of Mahatmaji. He, however, promised that in obedience to their resolution, he would hereafter use only Swadeshi cloth (cheers).

MR. KAPADIA.

Mr. Jugmohandas Kapadia, further supporting the resolution said that the mill industry in which so much Indian capital and Indian labour were put in was their national industry. But nothing was done to help it by the alien Government, because Britain regarded India only as her market. As the late Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Member of British Cabinet expressed it: "We did not conquer India for the benefit of Indians. We conquered it by the sword. We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods in general and the Lancashire goods in particular."

A recent instance of this, continued Mr. Kapadia, was the Government's action in foisting Imperial Preference on India by the Tariff Bill. Since the Government were so callous towards Indian interests, the Indians themselves must take effective steps to protect and promote their own industries And the most potent of these was Swadeshi.

Mr. Kapadia further suggested that with a view to organise the Swadeshi movement on a proper basis, the Stock Exchange Board should negotiate with the millowners, leaders and other interests to formulate a workable and business like scheme.

A PARSI SWADESHIST.

Mr. Hormusji Rustamji Billimoria further supported the resolution. He said he had been using Swadeshi since 1923. He pointed out certain difficulties which often discouraged the devotees of Swadeshi, one of these being the difficulty of getting a particular kind of cloth which one was accustomed to use. Mr. Billimoria suggested that the millowners should arrange to have depots opened at convenient centres in the city where the goods of all the mills could be supplied to meet the demands of the public. Mr. Billimoria also appealed to the millowners not to take undue advantage of the present enthusiasm for Swadeshi and raise the prices of their goods.

Mr. Jamnadas Morarji who spoke next said he had been inspired to use Swadeshi since 1904 on reading an article by Lokmanya Tilak. To those who hesitated to wear Khadi caps from prejudice or any other reason, he would say that the white cap was their national dress.

The resolution was passed.

VISIT TO MAHATMAJI.

The President then spoke about the unfair allegations of interested motives attributed in some quarters to the members who had gone to interview Mahatmaji.

He explained that the "bulls" and "bears" were the two parties who were essential to the business of the share bazar. Very often the speculators got the advantage from artificial inflation at the cost of the poor public. Under such circumstances, it might be that the prices of Swadeshi goods might arise owing to greater demand, but that should not deter the people from using Swadeshi. The public should be prepared to pay higher prices, and should not mind such a sacrifice, considering that so many had joined the Salt Satyagraha at the risk of their lives.

Mr. Shroff made it clear that the members who went to see Mahatmaji had no ulterior motive to benefit the "teji" (bull) syndicate, as alleged. Their only object was to seek Mahatmaji's guidance and advice on the subject of Swadeshi.

Mr. Shroff then asked Mr. Rajendra Dalal to read out the message he had brought from Mahatmaji for the members.

Mr. Rajendra said that on account of the grave illness of his son, he was hesitating to join the members going to Mahatmaji. He had decided only at the last moment, and, therefore, it was not possible for him to inform the President about their visit in their individual capacity. Moreover, immediately on returning to Bombay, he had phoned to all papers to make it clear that no regular deputation was sent by the Exchange, but the papers had failed to publish his correction.

Mr. Rajendra said some of his friends including Mr. Dumasia fell in with the suggestion to go to have a "darshan" of Mahatmaji, and incidentally to discuss the question of Swadeshi. Their visit, in words of Mr. Dumasia, was a "golden day". Mr. Rajendra then read out Mahatmaji's message (in Gujarati) which urged the members to boycott foreign cloth and give the first place to Khaddar.

It was announced that this message would be framed and hung up in the hall of the Exchange.

The President, in winding up the proceedings, said that the peaceful and orderly way in which they had conducted the meeting was a proof of their fitness for Swaraj. (Cheers).

—:o:—

B. E. S. & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

—:o:—

NEARLY HALF A CRORE PROFIT LAST YEAR.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., was held on Thursday evening in the office of the company, Electric House, Fort, Bombay, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presiding.

According to the Directors' report the revenue account of the company for the year 1929 from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,70,06,-927-14-11 while the total expenditure deducting interest on debenture amounted to Rs. 95,00,609,-2-4 deducting interest on debenprovision for depreciation Rs. 19,-43,140-0-0 and making provision for certain other sundry items amounting to Rs. 2,15,710, the net profit available for distribution was Rs. 46,47,468-12-7, to which was added the amount of Rs. 2,48,-256-12-9 brought forward from the previous year's account, making an aggregate profit of Rs. 48,95,725 -9-4 available for distribution. The directors recommended that this sum be appropriated as follows:— To dividend for the year on 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares Rs. 6,30,000, to payment of dividend for the year on the ordinary shares at 14 per cent. Rs. 37,80,000, to bonus to the company's officers and employees Rs. 2,00,000 and to be carried forward to the next year's account Rs. 2,85,725-9-4.

The results of the year were seriously affected by the disturbances in February and May and the industrial unrest which followed.

"A CHEQUERED YEAR."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said the year was a chequered one, the disastrous riots and strikes reducing the traffic receipts. The number of passengers carried was a close reflection on the economic condition of the city. It was a lean year for Bombay and the effects of the disturbances in February renewed in May were protracted until June. The company was preparing to fit the most modern equipment to their rolling stock and was designing a new and more luxurious type of car. As regards the omnibus service, it remained as a whole a facility to the city with considerable loss to the company.

Sir Purushottamdas continuing referred to the discussion in various places of the charges levied by the company for electricity. It was often assumed that when the company purchased current in bulk from the Hydro-Electric companies, the difference between their buying and selling rate was a large profit. The speaker pointed out that that was not true as they had to incur heavy interest and depreciation charges on the capital outlay and further maintain a big staff. When these were taken into account the difference between the gross buying rate and te selling rate was so small that in some cases a decimal point or two made the difference between a profit and a loss. In conclusion the Chairman paid a tribute to the work of their staff as a whole with whose loyalty and devotion the Board was satisfied.

The report was then adopted. The meeting approved of the payment of the dividends as recommended by the directors, re-elected Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as directors and appointed Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and S. B. Billimoria and Co., as auditors of the company.

REPRESSION IN U. P.

—:o:—

Youth League President Arrested And Many Jailed.

—:o:—

BULANDSHAHIR, Apr. 12.

Altogether 35 workers of Naujiwan Bharat Sabha Khurja and Bulandshahir have been arrested in connection with the demonstration on the occasion of the visit of the Governor of U. P. to the place.

A batch of about 50 volunteers of Naujiwan Bharat Sabha will start for civil disobedience on April 15 headed by Mr. Ramsaran Das Johoy.

STUDENTS' STRIKE.

Partial strike continues in the Anupshahir A. V. High School since 6th April as a protest against the explusion of two students from the school and fine on one of Rs. 10 for having joined a procession organised in honour of a fellow student of the school who received serious injuries on the day of Governor's visit to Bulandshahir.

The Cawnpore Salt Satyagraha has now been extended to villages to-day. Salt was manufactured at Narwal by a batch of ten volunteers under the leadership of Pandit Bijnath Tripathi, who went in a procession through the whole village and were garlanded and served with almost religious fervour. The procession stopped at the Seva Ashram, where contraband salt was manufactured. A crowd of about 3,000 villagers witnessed the spectacle.

SILENT STRUGGLE.

Mr. Mahomed Hussain, Deputy Collector, appeared on the scene with a few Police officers and constables. They remained passive spectators till salt was actually obtained, when they tried to seize the salt from the volunteers, who were determined not to yield. A scuffle ensued in which both sides as well as the spectators, were perfectly non-violent and orderly.

YOUTH LEAGUER ARRESTED.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, the President of the Cawnpore Youth League and Assistant Editor of the "Pratap", who led to-day's batch of 11 Satyagrahis, was arrested this evening. The Police seized all articles used in manufacturing salt.

It appears that the authorities here want to arrest selected persons only.

MEERUT LEADERS SENTENCED.

Ramsharan Vidyarthi and Badri Pershed Vishal are convicted today at Meerut to one year's R. I. and Rs. 100 fine under Sections 341 and 353 read with 114 I.P.C. by the Joint Magistrate Mr. Coghill. In addition to this Badri Pershad Vishal is sentenced for six months' imprisonment under Sections 379 and 114.

The case against them was that they abetted boys to obstruct a C.I.D. Constable from taking report and got him wrongfully confined and also papers were taken out of his pocket. The crowd in the Court premises was unprecedented. The accused were sent at once to jail under orders of the Sessions Judge.

Both accused were released on bail subsequently. A very large crowd assembled at the jail gate and received them with enthusiasm.—Free Press.

HUNGARIAN HONOUR FOR DASTURJI PAVRY

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

Dasturji Saheb Cursetji Erachji Pavry, the distinguished Parsi Orientalist and author, who celebrated the seventy-first anniversary of his birthday on Wednesday last, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Hungarian Oriental Society in Budapest. This is a high and unprecedented honour for a Parsi scholar, because, if we are not mistaken, Dasturji Pavry is the first Parsi to have been so honoured by an Oriental Society either in Europe or America. The Oriental Societies of the West are very conservative in the matter of electing Honorary Members, and each limit the number to about twenty-four, being composed of distinguished Orientalists of the world. The Parsi community will feel justly proud of this high honour, which has been conferred on one of its distinguished members.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, April 14.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32
D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13,16 April.
Banks Selling D D 1,5 27|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June|Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April|May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Bank's Selling T T 136 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 134.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 104 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 7/16 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 3/16 14th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 5/16 12th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 12th inst.
London/Belgium 34.835 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.095 12th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-11 1/4 11th inst. £4-4-11 1/4 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 11th inst. 19 9/16 12th inst.
Silver Forward 19 7/16 11th inst. 19 9/16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 42 5/8 11th inst. 42 3/4 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent. 11th inst. 2 1/2 per cent. 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/8 per cent. 11th inst. 2 5/8 per cent. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 11.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	13
Cavunal Rubber and Tea	3
Ceylon Planters	22
Ceylon Rubber	29
Clunes Estates	15
Cochin Rubber	25
Ella Tea	100
Estates Co. of Uva	29
Fairlawn Estate	35-8
Frocester Estates	40
Hatbawe Rubber	8-8
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	32-8
Indo-Malay Estates	15
Jambulande Tea and Rubber	9
Jebong Rubber	9-8
Kalutara Company	24
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rubber	12
Langat River	13
Lanka Rubber	48
Lansdowne Rubber	145
Maha Uva Estates	50
Meall Mor Estates	19
Mirishena Rubber	25-3
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	31
North-Western Rubber	14
Pelmadulla Tea and Rubber	16
Rubber Growers'	26
Saffragam Tea and Rubber	123
Talgaswella Tea	29
Torrington Tea	43
Udabage Tea	43
Udapolla Rubber	11
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	34
Warriapolla Estate	11

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo, Re. 0.36 cents.

LIVERPOOL LINSEED MARKET.

Liverpool, April 12.

After good trade, demand slackened owing to large Indian shipment.

WHEAT CABLES.

"Market dependent on weather. Less enthusiasm. Further rains will depress."

WEATHER OVER U.S. COTTON BELT.

MEMPHIS, April 13. 8 p.m.

Light to moderate rain Amerillo District, North West Texas, Fort Wirth North Texas, Fort Smith and Arkansas where rain badly needed.

For a B&S

The best and safest stimulant in the world is Hennessy's Brandy. Its delicious flavour and "liveliness" are due to the wonderful Cognac grapes from which it is derived.

HENNESSY'S

BRANDY

On Sale Everywhere

Agents: HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.

The Princess of Pless

—one of the most beautiful of women—praises Mercolized Wax for the Complexion

MERCOLIZED WAX (*Regd.*) absorbs the old, dry and discoloured scarf-skin, leaving exposed the fresh, new complexion underneath. Use it for a few nights and see how your wrinkles and skin blemishes will disappear. The fame of this remarkable wax is world wide.

The Princess of Pless writes:

"DEAR SIRS,

"It gives me very much pleasure in writing you in order that every woman may know the benefits to be derived from Mercolized Wax. So much depends on good looks that without a clear complexion and an unwrinkled face a woman does not get very far in this world. I can tell you here, Sirs, with full truth, that people think I am younger than I am, and for this I have to thank your marvellous Mercolized Wax which I have used since 1921, when I got back to my dear old England and those friends who were left. Anyone like me who has used cold creams and skin foods will see how vastly superior to them Mercolized Wax is for skin treatment.

"My eldest very friends want to pat whilst I am writing this letter and says that since I first used it I look years younger. I always use it after washing every morning and before going out, and at night, and say skin has become much smoother, and the wrinkles have gradually disappeared.

"I write this letter in order to help the poor ladies who really want to know how to treat their skins, add to their young-looking for a very moderate outlay instead of indulging in expensive beauty and massage treatments. This is what they can use themselves, and in a very short time they will be surprised at the difference it will make to their complexion. It whitens sunburnt skin, and for me on the Riviera is a great boon.

"Yours truly,

"(*Signed*) MARIE THERESE, PRINCESS OF PLESS."

MERCOLIZED WAX DOES NOT contain Mercury, Animal Fats, or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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JUPITER GENERAL

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1930.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS SELL CONTRABAND SALT IN BOMBAY.

Complete Hartal In City Follows News Of Jawaharlal's Arrest.

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED IN MAZGAON.

350 volunteers of the B.P.C.C., invaded the Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill localities which were untouched heretofore for selling contraband salt. They divided themselves into batches of ten and went into the spacious bungalows of some wealthy shetias. They received a mixed reception as at some places they succeeded in selling a few salt packets at fairly goo prices, while at others they turned out. In one bungalow occupied by a European the volunteers were perepmtorily told to clea out. While these 35 batches of volunteers were busy selling packets, eighty volunteers proceeded to Warden Road and Worli to get natural salt.

The volunteers do not much care now for sea-water as more than a lakh of people make their own salt in their homes. They are divorting their attention to the selling of the salt packets

The school children have taken upon themselves to picket the bidi and cigarette shops and thus make a beginning of the second chapter of the programme chalked out by Mahatmaji. A large number of students of Mandvi picketed the bidi and tobacco shops in their locality. This had a tremendous effect upon the adult smokers who refrained from going to bidi shops at the persuasion of the youngsters.

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL.

—:o:—

Business At A Standstill.

Bombay, April 14.

On receipt of the news of arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, all business in the city came to a standstill.

THE MARWADI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LIMITED.

"On receipt of the news of arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the office of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Limited has been closed to-day the 14th April 1930 and members of the Chamber are also observing Hartal to-day."

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay, April 14.

The Market is closed to-day on account of the arrest of Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

A MOVE TO CLOSE BUSINESS FOR THREE DAYS.

Bombay, April 14.

No business was done to-day on the Stock Exchange. A petition signed by about 100 members is sent to the Board, to close down business for 3 days in honour of the President of the Indian National Congress.

BOMYAY SHROFF ASSCIATION CLOSE BUSINESS.

Members of the Bombay Shroff Association closed their Hundi and other business on Monday, the 14th instant as a protest against the arrest of Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress.

Inward and outward payment of Hundis shouldd be made on Tuesday, the 15th instant without interest.

—:o:—

Markets Closed.

The news of the arrest of the Congress Preisdest spread like wild fire in the city and the Indian bazars were closed down as a mark of respect, and also as a protest against the repressive measures of the Government. The Jhaveri Bazar, Tamba Kanta, Cloth Market and Grain Bazar were closed down by noon. The Congress volunteers went round the principal localities exhorting the people to observe hartal while the sale of the special editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" gave particulars regarding the arrest and gave further impetus to the hartal.

The Marwari Bazar which was ing roaring business during noon was also closeed down on receipt of the news.

Three Persons Arrested For Selling Contraband Salt.

(Through Bombay Satyagraha Committee.)

BOMBAY, April 14.

The news was received in the Congress House last evening that three persons were arrested at Mazagaon for selling contraband salt. One of them is Mr. Phulsinghe Secretary of the Mazagaon Dock Workers' Union.

THE MYRABOLLAMS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

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Owing to the arrest of the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Myrabollams market is kept closed to-day and also will be closed to-morrow.

SUGAR MARKET

—:o.—

Bombay, April 14.

The Bombay Sugar Market suspended trading to-day owing to Pandit Jawaharlal's arrest.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

"On receipt of the news of arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was closed.

PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

As a mark of protest against the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association has resolved to close the Local Piece-Goods Markets for three days, till 16th April 1930.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 14.

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association held to-day (Monday) at 12-30 p.m (S. T.) it was unanimously resolved to congratulate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sjt. Sen Gupta on their arrest and to close the Grain and Seeds Market and Hundi transactions etc.,

BOMBAY IRON MARKET.

Bombay, April 14.

The local iron market remained closed to-day owing to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's arrest.

BOMBAY RICE MARKET.

Bombay, April 14.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association decided to close business today.

BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET.

Bombay, April 14.

The Bombay Cloth Market will remain closed for three days from to-day.

People Congratulated Upon Magnificent Response.

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Prof. D. R. Gharpure, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., has issued the following to the Press:—

"I congratulate the citizens of Bombay upon the magnificent response they gave this evening to our appeal. The attendance at the public meeting was over three lakhs. I thank them all for the most peaceful and orderly behaviour they showed. My thanks also go to the Satyagraha volunteers, Congress volunteers, National Militia and Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers who helped to keep order not only in the meeting but in the traffic on the streets also. I rely upon them all for a similar response on similar future occasions."

SOME OF BOMBAY'S FAIR LAW-BREAKERS.

A common sight in Bombay of women procession wending their way home with sea water for manufacture of contraband salt.

Mrs. Naidu addressing the mass meeting at Chowpatty on Sunday.

MR. PRAKASAM'S RELEASE.

—:o:—

Full Details.

MADRAS, April 13.

Fuller details are now available in regard to to-day's arrest and subsequent release of Mr. T. Prakasam. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Mullay, with a strong contingent of Constables, went to the house of Mr. Prakasam and confiscated the utensils, and vessels with which salt was manufactured and destroyed the ovens intended for a large scale manufacture of salt. The contraband salt manufactured was also confiscated and Mr. Prakasam was arrested under Sections 47, 71 and 72 of Salt Act.

The Deputy Commissioner asked him whether he was willing to be let off on bail. "No bail", replied Mr. Prakasam. "I will follow you." He was then taken to the Police Station at Mylapore and produced before Mr. Joyce, Special Magistrate. He conducted an enquiry on the complaint of the Deputy Commissioner and the prosecution evidence of the Inspector who witnessed the Salt Satyagraha, and other Police Officers was then taken. The Magistrate asked Mr. Prakasam whether he pleaded guilty. Mr. Prakasam replied: "I did the act deliberately in obedience to the mandate of the National Congress."

"YOU CAN GO HOME."

The Magistrate after recording evidence and receiving the statement of Mr. Prakasam, simply said: "Mr. Prakasam, you can now go home. I do not know whether you are disappointed."

MOBBED.

"Yes", replied Mr. Prakasam, "I am very much disappointed."

When Mr. Prakasam came out of Police Station, a large crowd had gathered outside, hearing of the leader's arrest, and gave him a tremendous cheering and in their enthusiasm, they very nearly mobbed him. The whole gathering with Mr. Prakasam then proceeded to Tilak Ghat where a public meeting will be addressed by Mr. Prakasam this evening.

During the whole of the Magisterial enquiry, Messrs. Nageswar Rao and Ramdas Pantulu were present.

After Mr. Prakasam's release the Deputy Commissioner, it is reported, held some further consultations with Salt Officers and what further developments may take place, it is not known.—Free Press.

Rajagopalachari Begins March.

TRICHINOPOLY, April 13.

The first batch of Tamil Nadu Satyagrahis numbering hundred, left Trichinopoly early this morning under the leadership of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, President, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, and leader of Tamil Nadu Satyagraha, enroute to Vedaranyam, distance of eighty miles, where Satyagraha will be offered.

The party started in a procession from Dr. Rajan's bungalow and marched along big bazaar and other streets and reached Srirangab. Enroute they were offered friuts, Orthodox brahmins presented them "purnakumbams", chanting Vedas. At Srirangam lawyers and residents presented them with purses.—A. P.

CALCUTTA'S RESPONSE.

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Women Go In Procession & Sell Salt.

LIQUOR & FOREIGH CLOTH SHOPS TO BE PICKETED

CALCUTTA, April 13.

National week was wound up here to-day with series of meetings, and by selling salt manufactured by volunteers. A women's procession was organised led by Mrs. Urmila Devi, sister of the late Mr. C. R. Das.

The concluding day of the National Week known as the Jallianwalla Baugh Day was heralded this morning by a procession of women which starting from Shradhanand Park ended in Cornwallis Square where a meeting was held and contraband salt was sod. A pose of constables with a Thana Officer and three sergeants were present, but they did not interfere with the proceedings or the selling of salt. The women's procession was led by Mrs. Urmila Devi, sister of the late Mr. C. R. Das, who at the meeting exhorted those present to picket foreign cloth shops and liquor shops in Calcutta. In the afternoon the processionists visited Burra Bazar and urged shopkeepers not to import British cloth.

STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES.

At a meeting held at Halliday Park several students in the course of their speeches condemned the present system of Government and added it was their duty to help the present movement to liberate the people.

APPEAL FOR MEN AND MONEY.

At a meeting at Shradhanand Park, held under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, appeals were made for men and money. Salt was sold in the streets by members of the Civil Disobedience War Council, including the sxiteen-year-old son of a former member of the Bengal Legislative Council.—A. P

DEFYING LAW OF SEDITION

Five Students Arrested In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 13.

In response to Mr. Sen-Gupta's appeal, a fresh attempt was made this evening to break sedition law by reading extracts from proscribed book at a large meeting at Wellington Square when five students were arrested. Perfect peace and calm prevailed.—Free Press.

MAMMOTH MEETING AT ESPLANADE.

Bombay Celebrates Jawaharlal's Arrest.

The arrest of the Congress President was celebrated as a national event by the citizens of Bombay who assembled on the Esplanade Maidan on Monday evening to congratulate him. Earlier during the day, 500 Congress volunteers had paraded the city announcing the news by beating of drums and shouting.

The same discipline and orderliness that marked the mammoth demonstration on Chowpatty on Sunday was noticeable at the meeting, thanks to the splendid organisation of the Congress volunteers. The audience numbered about 20,000 presenting an impressive spectacle of white clad humanity. About a hundred women were present, among whom quite a large number of Parsi ladies were conspicuous. The meeting was addressed from two platforms simultaneously. Pandit Sunderlalji presided.

Mrs. Naidu said that only the previous day she had received a packet of contraband salt prepared by Jawahirlal who had written to her that he had broken the law and was still free. His arrest now was an occasion of joy for the nation, as their object was on the eve of accomplishment.

EMBODIMENT OF YOUNG INDIA.

Speaking about Jawahirlal, she said that during her recent visit to America she had described Jawahirlal as the symbol of the young India. She said that Pandit Motilal was physically the father, but spiritually the son of Jawahirlal who was the embodiment of the spirit of youth which gives life to a nation. To-day, all creeds and castes were forgotten, and there was only one word on the lips and in the hearts of all, and that was "freedom of the mother country." She saw countless Jawahirlals all over the country.

Mr. Jerajani congratulated the Bombay people and particularly the women on the wonderful response they had given to the country's call of duty. The use of khaddar had been so extensive that the stock had run short of the demand.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta said that Jawahirlal's arrest would give an added impetus to their movement. The people, and especially the women of Gujarat had made a glorious contribution to it, as Mahatmaji had acknowledged in the "Nav-Jivan". She hoped that the women would be equally enthusiastic about Swadeshi and prohibition.

Moulvi Mohiuddin Kasuri said that a new chapter was opened in the history of India. By arresting the "uncrowned King" of the nation, the Government, had taken up the challenge of the Congress and the nation. The passion for liberty was so overwhelming and infectious in the country that for one head that was taken by Government, there arose two to take its place.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA.

Mr. Bharucha said that Jawahirlal was the brightest "jawahir" (jewel) of India. The present occasion was a testing situation both for the nation and the Government, and the latter had come out the worse for it.

Perinbehen appealed to the people to make the khaddar movement as successful as the Salt Satyagraha.

Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai said that Bombay had proved her worth, and dispelled all doubts about its response.

Pandit Mukund Malaviya who also spoke said that he felt proud to belong to Allahabad which claimed Jawahirlal among its citizens.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya who was present did not speak on account of bad throat.

BOMBAY CORPORATION ADJOURNS.

—:o:—

Once again the Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday to protest against the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress. After Mr. H. A. Lalji, President had taken his seat, and signed the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved that the House do adjourn. Mr. B. N. Mehisheri seconded the proposition.

Mr. H. M. Chowna requested the President to use his discretionary power and to throw away the adjournment motion.

The President, however, put the proposition to the vote and declared it carried with an overwhelming majority.

HARTAL OF MOTOR MERCHANTS.

—:o:—

"If Jawaharlal Or Gandhiji Arrested."

The meeting of all the Indian Merchants dealing in Motor accessories, spare parts, petrol etc. was held in the Premises adjoining the shop of Messrs. Kallianjee Kanjee & Co. on the 10th inst. at 4-30 p.m. with Mr. R. K. Mody in the chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolution 1:—This meeting of Indian Merchants dealing in Motor accessories etc. of Bombay hereby resolve that in the event either Mahatma Gandhi or Sjt. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is arrested, the business shops of all Dealers should be immediately closed for the whole day; but, if the news of the arrest is known during working hours, the business activities must be suspended there and then the same day as well as for the whole day following it in accordance with the announced appeal of the Indian National Congress.

Resolution 2.—This meeting further resolves that in the event of Mahatma's and Nehru's arrest, the retailing of petrol through pumps or in cans should be suspended by those who sympathise with the movement voluntarily, but those who continue selling and retailing petrol should contribute all the profit accrued on such sale of petrol on the closed days to the Committee appointed at this meeting, who are hereby authorised to remit the amount of profit-money so contributed and collected to Mahatma Gandhi to be utilised in furthering the National Cause.

Resolution 3.—This meeting strongly recommends that all Dealers should henceforth make it a point to wear and use pure Khaddar cloth, but if for some reasons this is not practicable, should at least use Indian made cloth.

Resolution 4.—It is further resolved that the Dealers should afford every kind of facility to any of their employees in the event of their joining the Volunteer Corps of this National movement and in the event of their arrest and conviction, their Families, if in need of any financial help, would be supported from the funds raised by the voluntary contribution of Indian Merchants at the discretion of the committee of members appointed.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURAN CE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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